POOR COPY

Board Works

OBSERVE THE YELLOW SL... ON IT INDICATES THE TIM... TION IS PAID. PROMPT REM... FROM THOSE WHO HAVE NOT ... 'E PAPER—THE DATE ...CH THE SUBSCRIP- ...S ARE EXPECTED ... MADE THEM.

feb26 '75

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 7—No 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 10, 1881. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. FOR TERMS—See Business Notice.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

If paid in advance, - - - - $1.00.
" " within 2 months - - - $1.50.
" " after 2 months, - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

General Business.

500 BUSH SALT,

in Bags and Bulk.

30 Bbls. Bay Herring, in bbls and half bbls.
10 Half Bbls. Mackerel, Choice and Cheap.
15 Bbls. Extra Beef.
8 " Prime Mess Pork, suitable for family use.
4,000 Lbs. Dried Codfish,
1,000 Lbs. Gilt Edge Butter.
700 Lbs. Round Peas.
200 " Split "
400 Lbs. White Beans.
600 Lbs. Rice.

well-bought and for sale low.

Also:—

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Flour, &c., Cheap for Cash.

☞ Highest value in Cash, given for Raw Fur and Oats.

7y1 GEORGE WATT.

MUIRHEAD'S WHARF.

WARNING.

I have been informed that W. S. Brown, now of Newcastle, but formerly of Red Bank, has been endeavoring to collect certain accounts due me; said accounts being contained in a set of books stolen from my establishment at Red Bank on or about the 6th August, 1878. I hereby prohibit any person from paying, compromising, or settling any portion of the said accounts with the said W. S. Brown, as he has no authority from me for so doing. It is not my intention to collect or in any way trouble the parties in reference to said accounts.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 18th, '80.

MONARCH

BILLIARD TABLES

We are agents for the Brunswick & Balke Co's., celebrated Billiard Tables and Billiard Furnishings generally, Cloths, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, Chalk, Cement Green Court Plaster, &c. These tables are all fitted with the wonderful "Monarch" Cushion, the very finest, most Elastic and truest Cushion ever made.

Persons about purchasing Billiard Tables for home or public use should write for prices. Pool and Bagatell Balls turned and colored. Every thing in the Billiard line supplied on short notice.

FURLONG & FOLEY,
22 Charlotte St. St. John, N. B.

Fraudulent Note.

I hereby warn any person from accepting or negotiating my note for $5 bearing date 3rd December, 1880, and payable in eight months. Said note having been given to W. S. Brown under false representations made to me.

THOMAS HILL.

South Esk, 18th Dec. '80.

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in, the business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that you can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business, over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

STEAMER LORNE.

TO be sold by private contract the Steamer "Lorne" 4 tons burden and nine horse power. Her dimensions are 43 ft. keel, 7 ft. beam and 3 ft. propeller. She is built of birch, pine and juniper, and was launched last spring, she may be seen on application to the Subscribers.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS
Derby B. N

Hotels.

Metropolitan Hotel.

The subscriber, having purchased the well known residence lately occupied by Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, adjoining the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished it as a First Class Hotel, begs to announce that he is now prepared to accommodate regular and transient guests in a satisfactory manner.

There is good stabling in connection with the Metropolitan for the accommodation or board of horses, and coaching, to and from the Railway station and steamers will be promptly attended to.

JOHN F. JARDINE.

DOMINION HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the

DOMINION HOUSE,

Water Street, Chatham,

and carefully refitted and refurnished it, and is now prepared to accommodate both travellers and permanent boarders, on the most reasonable terms. Good STABLING on the Premises.

DAVID McINTOSH.

Chatham, June 25, '80.

BARKER HOUSE,

Fredericton.

I BEG to announce to the travelling public that I have again assumed charge of the Barker House, so well and favorably known, and it will be my aim to give entire satisfaction to my patrons as hitherto.

TERMS, FROM $100 TO $1.50 PER DAY,

ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

Coaches are in waiting on the Arrival, of all Steamboats and Trains.

I shall continue to run

THE LIVERY STABLES

in my usual first class style, and would respectfully solicit the continued patronage of the public.

ROBERT ORR.

PARK HOTEL

KING SQUARE,

ST. JOHN - N. B.

FRED. A. JONES, - - - Proprietor
(Of the late Barnes Hotel.)

WAVERLEY HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, - - - - - - - - - - - MIRAMICHI, N B

THIS HOUSE has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travelers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART.
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor

Canada House,

CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this House to make it a first-class Hotel, and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence, both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing, and opposite Telegraph and Post Offices.

The Proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor, by courtesy and attention, to merit the same in the future.

GOOD STABLING ON THE PREMISES

2-52

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquor and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

☞ Blackball's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND

St. John, July 9 1877.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

CHATHAM RAILWAY.

WINTER 1880-81.

ON and after MONDAY, NOV. 29TH., Trains will run on this Railway, in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

GOING NORTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.		ACCOMM'TION.	EXPRESS.	THROUGH TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION.
Chatham,	Depart	4.15 p. m.	12.40 a. m.,	Leave Chatham,		12.40 a. m.	4.15 p. m.
Chatham Junc.,	Arrive,	4.45 "	1.10 "	Arrive Bathurst,		4.35 "	8.00 "
" "	Depart,	4.55 "	2.30 "	" Campbellton,		7.00 "	12.15 a. m.
Chatham,	Arrive,	5.25 "	3.00 "	" Rimouski,		12.15 p. m	1.32 "
				" Rivere du Loup,		3.16 "	6.00 "

GOING SOUTH.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS.	ACCOM'DATION	THROUGH TIME TABLE.		EXPRESS	ACCOMODATION.
Chatham,	Depart,	12.40 a. m.	10.30 a. m.	Leave Chatham,		12.40 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Chatham Junc'n,	Arrive	1.10 "	11.00 "	Arrive Moncton,		4.30 "	3.45 p. m.
" "	Depart,	2.30 "	11.15 "	" St. John,		7.30 "	8.35 "
Chatham,	Arrive,	3.00 "	11.45	" Halifax,		12.40 p. m.	12.40

Trains leave Chatham on Saturday night to connect with Express going South, which runs through to St. John, and with the Express going North, which lies over at Campbellton until Monday.

Close connections are made with all passenger Trains both DAY and NIGHT on the Intercolonial.

☞ *Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. John on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and to Halifax on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from St. John, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Halifax, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

The above Table is made up on I. C. Railway standard time, which is about the time kept at Chatham.

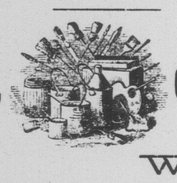
All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning.

All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage, Custom House Entry or other charges.

Chatham Passengers wishing to return from the Junction by the same train may obtain Tickets to the trip both ways at one fare.

Tickets for the Chatham Railway are sold at the Junction Station (as well as at the Chatham end the line) and all passengers are requested to procure them before going on the Cars. Passengers who are not provided with Tickets will be charged extra fare.

1880. **HARDWARE.** 1880.

J. R. GOGGIN,  **CHATHAM, N. B.**

FALL. WINTER.

Daily Arriving and in Store.

280 bars Shoe Steel, all sizes.
1,200 bars best refined Iron, all sizes.
Best Cast and Blister Steel.
1 ton Horseshoes, Nos. 3, 4, 5
Coil Chain, 3/16 to 9/16.
Lead Pipe.
Sheet Lead. Sheet Lead
100 Kegs Cut Nails and Spikes, at manufacturer's prices.
1,000 lbs. Wrought Spikes, 5, 6 and 7 in.
15 Boxes Wrought Nails, 1½ 2, 2½, 2½, 3, 4 in.
5 Boxes Boat Nails.
Clout Nails, Copper Clout.
Finish Nails, and Tacks of every, description.
Nuts, ¼ to 1½ in. Washers, 3-16, 1 1-4.
Clinch Rings.
Barn Door Hinges, 12 to 30.
T. Hinges, all sizes.
Door Hangers and Rollers, all sizes.
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, &c.

OILS.

Boiled and Raw Linseed.
Machine, etc., etc.
40 kegs Genuine, Brandram White Lead,
50 kegs Black, Blue, Yellow, Green. Red Paints
300 Tins assorted Colors.
Graining Colors, &c.
300 lbs. Metalic Fire-proof Paints.
Turpentine.
Glass, all sizes.
Putty.

JOINER'S TOOLS.

170 planes, (all kinds) cheaper, yet those plains are all genuine, and will be sold at remarkably low prices, call and see.
Hand Saws Disston's best, all kinds.
Buck Saws and Blades.
Men's Boy's, Beech, Shingle, and Broad Axes, best Qual. Claw Hatchets, Lath, Shingle, do., Nail Hammers, Machinist's Hammers, all kinds, Shoeing Hammers, &c., &c.
Pincers and Pliers, all kinds.
Adze.
Augers and Auger Bitts, &c., Ratchet Brace and Rachet Drill Brace, Patent Brace.
Stock and Dies, &c
My stock of Joiner's Tools are Superior to any yet offered.

Locks and Builders' Findings.

Mortise, Rim, Closet, Night, Till, Chest, Drawer, Dead, Plate, Pad, Trunk, Bag, Piano, and Desk.
KNOBS, Porcelain, Plated, Porc., Japaned, Ex. Fine Porcelain, Glass, Silver Glass, Ebony, Silver Plated, Gold Plated and Mineral.

VARNISHES.

Best quality Copal, Pale Oak, Carriage Furniture, Demar, Japan, Driers and Stove Pipe.
Shutter, Mahogany, &c.
Keys all kinds.
Butt Hinges all kinds, plated do.
This stock of Locks, Knobs, and Hinges, is large and complete.

PAINT BRUSHES, all kinds.

Gold Leaf and Bronze.
Dry Red Lead. Litharge,
Dry Colors of every description.
Rubber Steam Packing.
Rubber Spring and Shaft Rattlers.
Guns, Pistols, and Revolvers, Powder Shot and Caps, Cartridges and Cases, Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Table and Pocket Cuttlery, the largest and best assortment yet offered.
Wade and Butcher's Razors.
Scissors in great variety.
Dog Collars.
Door Mats.
Drawing Knives, Chisels, Gouges, all kinds.
Curtain Rings, Hooks and Pins.
Cornice Rings.
Cash Boxes, Glazier's Diamonds.
Mortise Machines, Plane and Saw Handles.
Wire Cloths, Nos. 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.
Wire Sieves.
Iron and Brass Wire.
Vices, Trowels, Whips and Lashes, com. to extra.
Wrenches, Coe's Genuine.
Scales and Weights, Copper and Iron Rivets.
Sad Irons, Sash Fasts and Cord.
Wheel heads.
Violins, $2.50 to $8.50.
Violin Strings and Bows.
Door Latches and Handles.
Steel and Iron Squares.
Coal Vases, Coal Scuttles, Coal Shovels.
Chamber Pails.
Tubular Lanterns
Lantern Globes.
Skates, in great variety, very low.
Sleigh Bells, very choice.
Bird Cages.
Clocks.
Tea Irons.
Pitch, Rosin, Tarred Paper, Roofing Pitch, Bright Pulleys, Bell Cranks, Door Bells, Table, etc., Bell Wire, Bench Screws, Iron and Wood.
Door Springs, Carriage and other Bolts, all sizes.
Files, all sizes, Sledges, Weavers Reeds, Cotton and Wool Cards. Fish Hooks and Lines.
Coffin Furniture in great variety, very low.
Spirit Levels, Plumbs, Pocket, &c.
Level Glasses.
Emery Cloth and Paper. Sand Paper.
Enamelled Ware Sauce Pans.
Sofa Springs, Stair Rods and Eyes.
Jack Chains Iron and Brass, Chain Traces, Halter Chains, Cattle Ties, Hames, Heavy and Light.
Fox, Rat, Mink and Mouse Traps.
Wash Boards, Steelyards
600 Gro. Wood Screws, Brass Screws Machine Screws, Machine Bolts.
Pumps.
Silver Plated Ware, Spoons, Tea and Table Forks, Butter, Knives, Pickle Forks, Mustard, Egg and Salt Spoons.
Ivory Dinner and Desert Knives, Ivory Carvers and Steels, Tea Trays, Waiters.
Wringers, (clothes.)
Borax, Indigo, Alum, Vitriol, Copperas, Saltpetre Sulpur, Extra Logwood, Chip, do.
Assorted Dyes.
London and Paris Whiting

As I am continually adding to my Stock all new improvements, in Carpenter's and Machinist's Tools, and all other Goods, and for the want of space, I find it quite impossible to enumerate more than a few lines, and articles that I keep on sale. But call for inspection will satisfy the most experienced in the Hardware trade, that my stock is complete. The variety comprises every article the country requires. I have given my strictest attention to the business, and allow nothing to be out of Stock there may be a call for, together with all new improvements. My business having increased so that I can now afford to sell at a small advance on cost, purchasers will find that they can buy to better advantage here than sending abroad for what they require.

J. R. GOGGIN,

Hardware Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FANCY GOODS.

D. M. LOGGIE & CO.

are now opening a large and varied Stock of Goods most desirable for the trade.

As usual our line of

DRESS GOODS,

are First Class in every particular, including all the newest materials.

An excellent line of

Ladies' Mantles & Ulster Cloths.

Very Cheap.

Ladies' Mantles & Ulsters, Misses' & Children's Ulsters.

OUR STOCK OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

are worthy of Inspection, including all the novelties of the season.

☞ OUR PRICES ARE LOW ☜

D. M. LOGGIE & CO.
Opposite Golden Ball.

Water Street, Chatham.

Tea. Tea.

Just Received, per S. S. Caspian, direct from London.

A CHOICE LOT OF

CONGOU & INDIAN TEAS.

FOR SALE LOW.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Water St. Chatham

SODA WATER, Mineral Waters, Ginger Ale.

Sparkling Wines and all Carbonated Beverages.

Apparatus for Making, Bottling and Dispensing.

Complete Outfits, Materials and Supplies. Established 48 years. Illustrated and Priced Catalogue sent to any address on application. Send your orders direct to JOHN MATTHEWS, First Avenue, 26th and 27th Sts., New York.

COAL SCUTTLES,

JAPANNED AND GALVANIZED

COAL SHOVELS,

Tubular Lanterns,

Zinc Stove Boards

Mrs. Pott's Irons,

PLAIN AND NICKLE PLATED.

Direct from Manufacturers

AND SELLING AT

LOWEST PRICES.

G. STOTHART.

SPIRITS AND RYE WHISKEY.—Arrived from Toronto: 15 barrels Goderham Worts' Pure Spirits, 65 per cent. o. p.; 35 barrels Goderham & Worts' finest Rye Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON
St. John.

General Business.

80. CHRISTMAS. '80.

On hand, a fine assortment of Goods for the Holiday Season, consisting of

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens,

Hams, Sausages, Butter,
Lard Cheese, Raisins,
Currants, Apples,
Granulated, Brown & Crushed Sugars,
Cranberries, Corn Beef,
Pickles, Oysters, Onions, &c.

CANNED GOODS,

Comprising: Peaches,
Raspberries, Pine Apples,
Blue-berries Tomatoes, Chicken,
Turkey, Marmalade, Salmon, Lobsters, &c.

A good Stock of

Home Made Preserves of all Kinds.

GROCERIES,

of every description, usually kept in a first class Grocery. Also, a large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY

BREAD, BISCUIT & CRACKERS,
CAKES of all Descriptions.

Wedding Cakes Made to Order.

☞ Orders Solicited for X'Mas. ☜

HENRY WYSE.

N. B.—Will have on hand during Christmas week, Oranges Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Prunes, all fresh and good.—H. W.
Castle St., Newcastle, Dec. 7.

AT THE

GOLDEN BALL,

BOOT & SHOE STORE

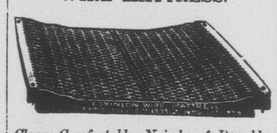
AND

Furniture Emporium,

Can be found all the newest styles of Boots and Shoes of the best quality procurable, and sold at the lowest possible rates

The latest novelty in the Furniture line, is the

Improved, Adjustable, Dominion WIRE MATTRESS.



Clean, Comfortable, Noiseless & Durable.

Also, in stock, the Dominion CONICAL SPRING MATTRESS, neat, light, cheap and comfortable.

FOTHERINGHAM & Co

NOTICE.

The Subscribers beg leave to notify all parties indebted to them, that unless their accounts are paid by the middle of this month, (October) legal means will be taken to collect the same.

J. S. & J. B. BENSON.

Chatham, 4th October, 1880.

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

JUST OPENED;

4 ply Fingerins in all shades, Peacock Knitting Yarn, in Cardinal, Navy, Scarlet, Crimson, White and Brown. Elk Wool, Elk Wool, Squares and Scarfs, Black & Col'd Girdles.

Chenille Spot Net, Thistle Corsets, Misses' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, all sizes and new colorings. Turkey and White Damask Tabling, Navy Blue Homespun Dress Goods, 38c.

W. S. LOGGIE.

SUGAR, FRUIT, ONIONS, &c.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO,

Have Received:—

45 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR;
30 do Granulated do.;
10 Boxes ORANGES;
5 " LEMONS;
10 Bbls ASTRAL OIL;

DAILY EXPECTED.

150 Bbls. ONIONS;
350 Boxes Layer, London Layer, Loose Muscatel and Deheesa RAISINS;
2 Cases BURNETT'S EXTRACTS;
New Walnuts, Almonds, Quinces, &c.;
25 Bbls. AMERICAN OIL, &c., &c.

78 and 80 King Street, St. John.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men. And young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

HAY WIRE & HARDWARE.

5 Bdls. Best, Annealed Hay Wire,
Brass and Copper Wire, all Sizes,
Wire Cloth, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16,
300 Bars Best Sleigh Shoe Steel, ¼, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 2½ 3 inches
Firth's Best Cast Steel, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 2x¼.
Firth's Best Octagon Steel, ¼, ⅜, ⅝, 1 in.
Blister Steel,
Edge Tools of every kind made from the best Steel,
1,300 Bars Best Refined Iron, all sizes,
3,000 lbs Best Refined Horse Shoes,
15 Boxes Superior Horse Nails,
900 ft. Proved Coil Chain, 3-16, to ½ in.
48 pts Chain Traces,
36 pts Team Hames,
75 Kegs Cut nails and Spikes,
Wrought Nails and Spikes, all sizes.
Boat Nails, Nuts and Washers all sizes.
12 Sets Cottage Fire Irons and Stands, (very, choice, neat and Cheap.)
Joiners' Tools, every description, cheap and good,
Smothing Planes, 75c, Jack do., $1. Handsaws, 26 in. warranted for $1.25. Other goods equally cheap.

A Choice Lot of

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Ivory Table and Desert Knives,
70 doz. Table Knives and Forks. at $1, to $3.75 per dozen,
60 doz. Pocket Knives, common to choice,
20 Violins, $2.50 to $8.50.
30 doz. Steel and Gut Strings,
Skates in variety.
4 very choice Coal Vases, (suitable for parlor or Drawing Room)

Together with the largest and most complete stock of Hardware ever offered for sale in Miramichi, and equal to any in the Province for variety. I give my strictest attention to my business, so that I keep constantly on hand, every article the country requires. I am confident I can sell as low as any other Retail Hardware Store in the Province.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Store,
Chatham, N. B.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Received per Schooner "Teal," from New York a cargo of Anthracite

COAL,

of different sizes. Orders for early delivery will receive prompt attention.

Apply to THOMAS F. GILLESPIE,

Chatham, Aug. 12, '80.

General Business.

LONDON HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons,
Flannels, Tweeds, Hosiery,
Scarfs, Clouds, Underclothing,
Smallwares and Fancy Goods,

at a small advance on cost in order to clear our Stock.

A good assortment of Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery always on hand.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Flour, Corn and Oat Meal, Tea in Chests, Half Chests, and Quarter Boxes, Tobacco, Sugar, Soap, Butter &c., at lowest cash prices.

Feb. 3, 1881. RICHARD HOCKEN.

Notice

is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the next session of the Local Legislature to authorize the Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Bay du Vin, Northumberland, to dispose of certain parts of the Glebe lands, belonging to the said Church, for church purposes.

JOHN G. WILLISTON, }
THOS. B. WILLISTON, } Wardens.
4b3

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm situated two miles from Chatham, on the Tabusintac Road. There are 80 acres more or less, 60 of which are under cultivation. There is a good dwelling house two large barns, sheds, etc. For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to

JAMES P SEARLE,
Chatham.

Notice.

The business heretofore carried on in Nelson, by the Subscriber, in his own name, will in future be carried on in connection with his sons, under the name of Geo. Burchill & Sons.

GEO. BURCHILL.

Nelson, Jan. 26, '81.

Removal.

The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Chatham, that he has taken the Bakery, formerly occupied by Mr. Philip Anslow, near Mr. Thomas Fountain's store. Anything in the bakery line can be had either at Mr. Fountain's or at the bakery, and all orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

The bread wagon will run as usual daily.

Chatham, Aug 17, '80. JOHN WYSE

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Traveler's Column.

1880—81.

International Steamship Company.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

ON and after MONDAY, November 8th., and until further notice, the splendid sea-going Steamer "PALMOUTH," D. S. Hall, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," J. Thompson, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport, with steamer "Charles Houghton," for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through Ticket can be procured at this office, and H. Chubb & Co's, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

For Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agt.

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Chatham Livery Stables.

Regular Coaches to trains leaving and arriving at

CHATHAM RAILWAY STATION.

Office and Stables - - - - Water Street, Chatham

BY RAILWAY OR STEAMSHIP ALL ROUTES PASSENGER TICKETS TO ALL POINTS AT LOWEST RATES CHUBB'S COR. H. CHUBB & CO'S GENERAL PASSENGER AGT. ST. JOHN, N.B. EMPIRE BUILDING

1880. 1880

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

AND

International Steam Ship Company.

JOINT THROUGH TARIFF,

FROM

Intercolonial Railway Points.

TO

Portland, Boston and New York.

VIA ST. JOHN, N. B.

TAKING EFFECT 1st JUNE 1880.

FROM Intercolonial R. R. Points as under.	TO	Dry Fish in bundles or drums per 100 lbs	Canned Fish & Meats in boxes, per 100 lbs.	Fresh Meats, Poultry & Game, per 100 lbs.	Fish Lobsters covered with bagging per bbl	Fresh Salmon, Trout and Shad.
Campbellton to New Mills, inclusive.....	PORTLAND, MAINE.	32	38	60	75	56
Jacket River to Bathurst inclusive.....		30	36	58	71	54
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham.....		27	33	55	65	50
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive,.....		25	31	54	61	47
Point du Chene, Shediac.....		24	30	49	56	45
Campbellton to New Mills inclusive.....	BOSTON, MASS.	35	40	60	75	58
Jacket River to Bathurst, inclusive.....		33	38	58	71	56
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham.....		30	35	55	65	52
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive.....		28	33	54	61	49
Point du Chene Shediac.....		27	32	49	59	47
Campbellton to New Mills, inclusive.....	NEW YORK, N. Y.	48	53	73	96	83
Jacque' River to Bathurst, Inclusive.....		46	51	71	91	81
Newcastle, Chatham Jun., Chatham.....		43	48	68	85	77
Barnaby River to Weldford, inclusive.....		41	46	67	81	74
Point du Chene, Shediac,.....		40	45	62	79	72

* If Barrels of Lobsters are headed up the rate will be 10 cents less than above figures.

Consignees to assume all risks of damage that may be caused by the weather to Fresh Fish and perishable goods.

Boxes of Fresh Fish must be marked on the ends, showing Consignee's name and place of residence

Agents will make separate through way-bills for all perishable freight, and state distinctly on face of way-bill "to go via I. S. S. Company's steamer."

The Intercolonial Railway will deliver to connections in St. John.

Steamers leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8, a. m.

T. C. HERSEY, President I.S.S. Co. - D. POTTINGER, Chief Sup't I. C. R.

GEO. TAYLOR, Gen. Freight Agent, I. C. R

BY-LAWS.

At a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the County of Northumberland, held at the Council Chamber, Newcastle, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of January, A. D., 1881.

Resolved, That the following Bye-Laws be made and established for the government of the said Municipality.

A BYE-LAW

Relating to Dogs.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

1. A tax of $1.00 shall be imposed on the owner, keeper, or harborer of each and every dog, within the limits of the front lots, in the Lower District of the Parish of Chatham. The provisions of the Bye-Laws, now in force, in the Middle District, of the said Parish, relating to dogs, are hereby made applicable to this Bye-Law.

A BYE-LAW

Relating to the going at large of Cattle.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council of the County of Northumberland:

1. That Section 4 of the Bye-Laws relating to the going at large of cattle and fowl passed at April Sittings 1876, so far as the same relates to the Parish of Chatham, be repealed and in lieu thereof, that no ox, cow, or neat cattle, shall be suffered or allowed to go or be at large at any time of the year, in that part of the said Parish, lying between the old Napan road and the street or road leading past the St. John's Church Burying Ground, and extending back to Howard Street (so called) leading past Wall's: thence in direct lines, to the said roads or streets in the said Parish of Chatham.

2. That no cattle be allowed to run or go at large on the shore, between the mouth of Fairley's Mill Stream, and the lower line of the farm of John Gillespie, on the North side of the Southwest, in the Parish of Blackville, at any time from the tenth day of May until the fifteenth day of October, in each year.

3. All the penalties imposed by "A Bye-Law relating to the going at large of cattle and fowl," passed at April Sittings 1876, so far as applicable, shall apply to Sections, and all fees payable thereunder, may be demanded and recovered by the Hogreeves, Constables and Poundkeepers, respectively, for performing their several duties.

A BYE-LAW

Relating to Booms and Boomage.

Be it ordained by the Municipal Council, of the County of Northumberland:

1. That the Boom Master of Barnaby River Boom shall, on or before the 31st day of December in each and every year, render to a Committee of three persons appointed by the shareholders of said Boom, a detailed statement of all lumber that shall pass through the said Boom during the season, together with the amount of boomage collected thereon.

2. That the Boom Master shall be entitled to receive out of the amount collected, the sum of $1.00 per day for each day's actual attendance at said Boom, and the balance of the boomage collected shall be distributed by said Committee among the shareholders, in proportion to the quantity of lumber each may have.

3. All Bye-Laws heretofore made repugnant to or inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

SAM'L THOMSON, Sec'y-Treasurer. JAS. BROWN, Warden.

TO FARMERS.

The Subscriber who is agent at Chatham, for Messrs Reid Bros., of the

Tryon Woolen Mills of P. E. Island,

begs to inform farmers that he has on hand a stock of CLOTHS, FLANNELS and BLANKETS, from that establishment, which he is authorized to dispose of on the most liberal terms.

Either wool alone, or part payment in money and the balance in wool, or whole payment in cash, will be received for any of the manufactures named.

The price for Cloth, is from 32 to 45 cents (according to quality) to cover expenses of manufacturing and 18 oz. of wool, per yard.

The price for Flannel is 20c for manufacturing and one pound of wool per yard.

The price for large blankets per pair is 10 lb. of wool and $2.20 for manufacturing.

Persons requiring first class goods for general wear, should examine the stock and samples now on hand.

JOHN BROWN, Chatham.

French Plate, Leo and common Hand Mirrors

Dressing Cases, Silver Capped Smelling Bottles, Cigar Stands.

Metallic Hair Brushes, (inlaid and plain Backs.) etc., etc. suitable for X'mas Presents.

Also, Cleaver's Genuine

TOILET SOAPS,

in the following varieties, Honey, Crown Windsor, Glycerine, Jockey Club, Almond, Almond-Glycerine, Cent-Fleurs.

Our usual stock of

TOILET ARTICLES,

are constantly being replenished. At the

NEW DRUG STORE,

MACKENZIE, & CO.

☞ DENTAL ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Chatham, Dec. 21, '80.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - - MARCH 10, 1881.

The Government and the Legislative Council.

"The Local Legislatures having to deal rather with municipal than general questions, will be able to dispose of them more satisfactorily to the people and at infinitely less expense than now."—*Hon. Alexander Galt, 1865.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen,—As the work of the Provincial Legislature since the Union now very largely devolves on the Parliament of Canada, and "the local Legislatures having to deal rather with municipal than general questions," the Executive of New Brunswick should have been reduced in number, the Legislative Council abolished, "and the business disposed of at *infinitely less expense.*"

As the great Province of Ontario, with a population over one million and three quarters and a revenue of nearly $2,500,000, has an Executive of only five members and no Upper House, New Brunswick cannot require an Executive of nine and a Legislative Council.

The "St. John *Globe*" assigns a reason why no reduction has been made, viz.: "The politicians are not disposed to reduce the offices, inasmuch as they live off of them."

If the session closes without any change in the face of the declaration of Sir Alexander Galt, and the experience of Ontario with an Executive of five, the constituencies of New Brunswick will accept the reason assigned by the *Globe.*

When the merchant, manufacturer and farmer reduce the work of their establishments, they lose no time in curtailing their staff. As the Legislature has now chiefly to deal with municipal questions, "*its expense* should be infinitely less" than before the union.

SECTIONAL CRY.

Some defend an Executive of nine on sectional grounds. In the Western Provinces with an area each greater than New Brunswick, no such cry is heard, the best men of the party are assumed to be taken irrespective of locality.

While eight counties of New Brunswick are unrepresented in the Government, the city of St. John and Westmorland have each a portfolio and each with a "coadjutor," and this while Charlotte the old border county, with its agricultural, fishing, lumbering, milling, mining, shipping and mercantile interests, had in 1878 a portfolio taken from her, shewing that in the sectional cry the Government do not join.

When the first Executive "pure and simple" was formed in 1832, it had only five members, and again in 1870 for a time the same number. Mr. Beveridge, President of Council, Mr. Beckwith, Provincial Secretary, Mr. King, Attorney General, Mr. Kelly, Board of Works, and Mr. Lindsay, Surveyor General. To reduce the Executive to five no legislation is required.

If the public work of Ontario can be done with five, why keep up an expensive staff of nine in New Brunswick?

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

In a debate in the old Parliament of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald stated: "One great objection made to a Federal Union was, the expense of an increased number of legislatures, but

POOR COPY

Medical.

Vegetine.

Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has simply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Greggsville, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Steven's, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney disease, and other female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am a woman in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers,

Cincinnatti, O., March 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female weaknees; and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are suffering from such complaints, I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 100 East ave.

It is What is Needed — Female Weakness.

Des Monies, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female weakness and a weak sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

Yours, respectfully,
MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth St.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston; I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,
Sept. 18, 1878. Winton, Ia.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease nor complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Lime Juice.

1 Cask Montserrat Lime Juice from the

PURE JUICE OF THE LIME FRUIT,

For sale low by J. R. GOGGIN.

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, selling at manufacturer's prices.

BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes.

together with a largest and most complete stock of

HARDWARE

ver offered for sale in Miramichi.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling before buying elsewhere. Prices are very low.

J. R. GOGGIN

FISHERMEN ! !

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

All Parish Officers who have not yet made their returns, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby required to render the same to my office forthwith.

Dated at Newcastle, 21st December, 1880.

SAM'L. THOMSON,
Secy. Treas. Co. North'ld.

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

☞ Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse on the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for commercial or other purposes. For particulars apply to.

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
4120 Newcastle, N. B.

LANGUAGES.

Miss Lilly Allen, is prepared to receive on reasonable terms, persons desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the French and Italian languages. For further particulars inquire at the residence of Capt. J. Allen, Water st. Chatham.

FOR SALE,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1000 Qtls. COD FISH.
100 Bbls. MACKEREL.

J. B. SNOWBALL.
Chatham, Oct. 13, '80

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, - - - - - MARCH 10, 1881.

Governmental Reform.

Mr. J. W. Lawrence of St. John, formerly a member of the Legislature, and one of the ablest writers and soundest thinkers we have, has given a letter to the public on the question of reform in the Government of the Province—the whole of which we publish in the present number of the ADVANCE. It deals with questions which will, undoubtedly, form planks in the platform of candidates who will be before the people in the different constituencies of New Brunswick at the next election for members of the Assembly—questions which ought to be earnestly studied by each elector for himself, in order that he may make up his mind in reference thereto for the day when he shall be asked to assist, by his vote, in bringing about reforms which are great needs of the country. There is nothing that we can add to Mr. Lawrence's statement of the questions discussed by him, which will place their general features more forcibly and effectively before our readers, yet it may not be amiss to supplement them with a few points serving to illustrate the breadth of the field to which workers for legislative and governmental reform are invited.

It is a suggestive fact that although the Legislature has had nothing to do, since Confederation, with such questions as Finance, Customs, Post Offices, Criminal Legislation, Harbors, Lights, Fisheries, etc., we have as many members of Assembly as when those subjects were all within our exclusive control, while the personal indemnity of these members has been, by their own vote, increased to twice, or, perhaps, three times what it then was. Thus, while the work has been lessened very materially, the same number of men are kept employed in doing it, and they have, besides, helped themselves to *increased* pay for *lessened* services.

The members of Government are not less in number than before Confederation, nor has their pay been lessened, while such items as indemnity, travelling expenses and coach-hire have increased. This proves that the gentlemen who form the Government at the present time are more extravagant or less honest than those who composed the Executive before Confederation.

In the year 1870,—three years after Confederation—when the present Executive may be said to have first come into power, the cost of administering the Government was, in round numbers, $64,000. In 1880 it was $105,000!! When it is remembered from all sources for the last year was $675,000 it will be realized that the management must have been very reckless when it absorbed so large a proportion of the revenue.

In the item of interest for debt contracted mainly because of the Government's efforts to hold itself together, there has been an alarming increase. Under this head we paid in 1870 only $4,508. In 1880 we paid $49,150!

Hidden within and behind these increases of public expenditure are inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption. When members have discovered the Government's inefficiency and mismanagement, they have, on several occasions, been silenced by a railroad expenditure, a delegation trip, an appointment in the Government or elsewhere—all involving corrupt expenditure of public money. It is the legislative history of the past ten years that men have gone from the constituencies condemning Governmental extravagance and pledged to reform, yet before their term had expired their voices were stilled, while the expenses of public management increased, or they were found to have accepted positions in the camp of those whose extravagance and corruption they had denounced. The most bitter denunciations of Provincial mismanagement, and of the gentlemen who composed the Government from 1870 to 1874 were those made by three gentlemen who are now in the same Government. One of these—the most honest of the trio—says he finds it impossible to effect the reforms he cried so loudly for. He seems to forget that instead of "swallowing the anaconda," the anaconda has swallowed him. Another now says the *dignity* of the Province demands that the machinery be kept running at even increased cost, while the third simply pockets a large salary, large travelling expenses and no end of contingencies, choosing to ignore his former arraignments of others who spent less public money than himself in the same department. And it is a fitting commentary on the corrupting influences of the present system that those who have, in the past, contended against the waste of public money which it entails, are now foremost in declaring reform impossible. This has practically been done by Messrs. Landry, Hanington and Adams, who voted for the amendment to the platform of the Opposition during the past week—a platform with which all their utterances from '70 to '74 showed them to be in accord. Their change of sentiment must, therefore, be mainly attributed to their having joined the Government, whose interest it is to perpetuate a system which puts money in their own pockets.

The main conclusion to be drawn from the facts is that a more radical change in the whole management of Provincial affairs than any yet definitely proposed is necessary. Custom has much to do with maintaining unnecessary institutions and the example of others is too often the only defence set up against the suggestions of practical sense and business experience. New Brunswick is, as Mr. Blair, M. P. P., recently expressed it, but a large Municipality. Such being the fact we ought to go even further than abolishing the Legislative Council and reducing the Executive. We should reorganize the Legislature throughout, and do away entirely with the system of paying a few members thereof large salaries for doing comparatively nothing. Almost any of our large Canadian city councils have interests to manage as great and diversified as the Provincial Legislature has. Yet we do not hear of one quarter of the membership of each forming themselves into a "Government" as heads of departments, with little to do save draw large salaries. If a Treasurer, at a reasonable salary, can do all the necessary management of a city's finances, when such finances are as important as those of a province, why should a province have a "dummy Secretary-Treasurer," under the name of Provincial Secretary, who does no practical work and simply explains matters connected with his department in a prefunctory manner, as any committee-man does in our municipal councils. In this connection we do not refer personally to our present Provincial Secretary, whom we regard very highly, but to the principle involved in having such an officer. The Provincial Secretary might be taken out of the office at Fredericton, and, we have no doubt, the men who do the real work there—whose combined salaries about equal the money paid to the chief—could explain the finances to a committee of the House, so that the latter could place them in the form of a report and make up a Budget quite as effective in the public interest as that now brought down and annually wrangled over by the ins and outs. The same may be said of the management of the Crown Lands and Public Works. The regular paid officers of those Departments could do all the work and be accountable yearly to the people's representatives, who might have the necessary oversight during the year through suitable committees. These would be amply compensated by the travelling expenses now taken by heads of departments. The large salaries paid have a corrupting influence and can be dispensed with.

Much of the work done by the Departments might, with benefit to the public, be placed in the hands of the County Councils. The details of services, Alms House management, local or county legislation, etc., suggest themselves as subjects that might properly be referred to the counties severally interested. It is a question, therefore, whether the Executive, as at present constituted, might not be done away with entirely, and the system of management through permanent employees, accountable directly to the people's representatives substituted.

It is not difficult also to discover advantages in having the representatives in the "provincial council" or legislature chosen differently from the present mode. The Municipal Councils are composed of representative men in their several localities. These are elected through a liberal franchise and it would not seem out of place for the general Council of the Province to be the complement of these County Councils. We can imagine a local parliament at Fredericton—inferior in no respect to the present one—composed of the County Wardens and Mayors of incorporated towns and cities,—presided over by the Lieut-Governor—who would transact the provincial business more expeditiously and at much less expense than the present Local Legislature does. We contend that the latter body as now constituted—with its mode of election, the parade it makes at the opening of its annual sessions, its excessive pay and indemnity to its Executive and also to its ordinary members, its Upper House, its "Speech from the Throne," and Address in reply thereto, its Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, its Sergeant-at-Arms, its retention of control over matters properly belonging to County Councils, its unseemly squabbles between Government and Opposition and other unnecessary features—has nothing to recommend it but usage, which has not changed although the circumstances of the country and the use of the Legislature are very different from what they were when the body was established. The fact that Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island maintain their Legislatures, as formerly, is not a valid reason why the necessary changes should not be made in New Brunswick. It only shows that the people of those provinces are as incapable of taking a practical view of the question as we are in this province. Neither is there anything in the "dignity" claim that is sufficient to stand in the way of placing the management of provincial affairs on a sensible, business-like basis. The mind that can pride itself over the dignity of a provincial governor in cocked hat and gold lace, "honored" by a guard of half-drilled militia-men, a local band and salute of old cannon, when he proceeds to a "throne" to read the stereotyped "speech" with which the legislature is always opened, is scarcely fit to deal with details of the serious public business to which the people's representatives should address themselves. It would be much better to find those entrusted with the control of public matters assembling with the self-respect and quiet dignity of business men, avoiding all unnecessary parade and foregoing pop-gun sensation, tinsel and mimicry of pretended state. These things, together with the more weighty matters of extravagance and reckless management so long uncorrected, are the outgrowth of abused custom. The time is ripe for reform and in such men as Mr. Lawrence and those who have recently attacked some existing abuses in the Assembly at Fredericton,—abuses with which the Government refuses to deal—the public will recognise the pioneers of a reform that will yet be more far-reaching than many have dared to hope.

Our Ottawa Letter.

When in 1872 Sir Hugh Allan spoke of "the inferior members of the Cabinet," he made a distinction between two classes of ministers that is very clearly recognized here. For instance, among the thirteen gentlemen who hold seats in the Canadian Cabinet, three or four hold the entire control. First among them is Sir John Macdonald himself, his chief Lieutenants in the House of Commons being Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. Mr. Langevin. The other members of the ministry in the Commons, Bowell, Mousseau, O'Connor, J. H. Pope, J. C. Pope and Caron don't count for much. They sit in the House when their chief is in his place, like well instructed little boys whose business is to be "seen and not heard." It is said that the chieftain once gave a subordinate minister a hint to "keep his eyes open, his ears open and his mouth pretty well shut." That was good advice, and as I have intimated is pretty well observed when Sir John is present. But unfortunately, since the passage of the Pacific Contract, Sir John has been a great deal absent. Sir Charles Tupper has been dangerously ill and, of course, absent from his place. Sir Leonard Tilley has been in attendance, but his one specialty of Finance engrosses his attention so much that he has scarcely the time, if even he had the fitness to take charge of the Government. Mr. Langevin, who is cool and shrewd, and knows his own department well, has done his best, but notwithstanding this, things have got terribly at sixes and sevens. Several of the little ministers who obey Sir John when he is there, and have some respect for Sir Charles' strong will, which is strongly asserted at times, refuse to obey any one else, and go "sloshing about" in very promiscuous style. Of this class are the two Popes, Ministers of Agriculture and Marine and Fisheries respectively. Whether the Pope at Rome is or is not infallible, it has been unanimously settled that the Popes at Ottawa are fallible to an unlimited extent. Then there is the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Justice is the Attorney General for Canada, and has important legal functions. He should know all the law, while but for his title no one would suspect that he knew any law at all. During the Christmas recess, Mr. Blake was speaking at a public meeting, and having occasion to refer to the multitude of lawyers great and small, concluded by remarking that "even the Minister of Justice is a lawyer!"

The House has been since my last letter, chiefly engaged in Committee of Supply, voting the moneys for the various branches of the public service. Even this business tests the capacity of the little ministers somewhat, as each minister is expected to understand the wants of his own department, and be prepared to answer any questions about it. It is quite ridiculous to notice the ignorance of departmental business displayed by the Minister of Marine, the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State and others. One thing that should not pass unnoticed, is the fact that several of the annual Departmental reports have not yet been presented. Let the reader reflect for a moment what these reports have to do with the fiscal year ended 30th June last, now more than eight months past, and he will see how negligently the public business is managed. This is the regular Tory practice, however: "Get as much money voted as possible, spend it as lavishly as you please, and render account of it only when it can no longer be put off." So we have the Departmental reports still coming down in the closing weeks of the session—reports for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880 while we are voting the money for the same services for the fiscal year ended June 1882. The other day, when the report of the Minister of Justice was laid on the table, it was in manuscript, tied up with red tape. Imagine two hundred members of Parliament trying to find out from this huge bundle what the Department of Justice had been doing! From the discussion that followed, it would appear that the Minister did not know either what the report contained or what it should contain. It is said that comparisons are odious, but contrasts are not always so, and in this connection, I may mention that never was greater contrast than between the course of two successive Governments in this respect. The Liberal Government when in power was prompt and business-like in the preparation and presentation of their annual reports. There was a shower of blue books in the first days of the session. These reports were placed at once in the hands of every member and of every newspaper representative, so that not only Parliament, but the people as well, had early and full information on all public affairs. The present Minister of Marine is a member of the Commons, and it has been the invariable practice when printed Departmental reports are submitted, that they shall be laid before both Houses simultaneously, yet strange to say when the report of his Department was brought, down the Senate got it one day in advance.

There has been a good deal of feeling here as to the remarkable course of the Government on the matter of the $100,000 voted by Parliament last year toward the relief of the distress in Ireland. Mr. Anglin moved for a return of the paper in this connexion early in the session. The return was promised from day to day, but was never forthcoming. It was, however, brought down yesterday. Strange to say, there is not a single document among the papers but those brought down last year. Important papers are kept back. Sir John Macdonald says they are "confidential." Meanwhile it turns out that the money sent by Canada was not expended to relieve immediate distress as was intended by Parliament and promised by Sir John Macdonald, but went to purchase seed, buy boats and repair or build breakwaters on the Irish Coast! Virtually our money has gone to build public works in the United Kingdom, and the imperial exchequer gets the benefit of our donation. This is bad enough, but the suppression of the papers that would throw light upon the transaction gives an ugly look and makes matters worse. "If we had all of the papers we should know *all* about it," said Mr. Blake. Can the reader imagine any proper motive for the concealment?

The prorogation will probably be reached in two or three weeks. Meanwhile the House will obediently vote the forty three millions which ministers ask for and the Government will not fail to wring twenty-seven millions from the taxpayers, borrow sixteen millions more, and spend the whole of it—the millions in the West, the hundreds in the Maritime Provinces. K.

The Lumber-Driving Bill.

Almost everybody interested in the Miramichi Lumber trade has suffered, either directly or indirectly, from the want of organization among the owners of drives in the main river. For many years complaints have been made of detained logs, first by one operator, then by another, until almost all were ready last spring to fall into some improved arrangement by which the round lumber, on which the mills were depending, might not be "hung up," or even delayed. It is not our purpose to find fault with any particular persons in this connection, but it is fair to say that the parties who were to blame for the "hanging up" of the twenty millions feet which reached the mills so very late last fall, ought to be the last to exercise their influence against the bill now before the legislature for the incorporation of a Lumber Driving Company for the Southwest Miramichi. It was publicly stated, several times last season, that application would be made, at the present session of the Legislature, for the incorporation of the proposed company, and so far as we know, it was taken for granted that the necessity for such an organization was so manifest that every person interested would be only too glad to further the objects of the promoters of the bill. It is, therefore, surprising to learn that somebody has secured "the inevitable petition" against the measure, and sprung it upon the legislature just when the bill was presented. Another surprise to the trade here lies in the fact that one of our Miramichi members, Mr. Davidson, has made up his mind to oppose the bill, but he [illegible] al capacity, rather than as a representative of the people. The legislature may rest assured that the informed sentiment of the people from Boiestown to Black Brook is in favor of having the lumber procured on the Southwest Miramichi, driven by an incorporated Company after it reaches certain points on the main river. If there are valid objections to such a Company, they have not yet been stated in the county. If any private rights are menaced by the proposed bill, the fact has not been stated by or through any paper in Northumberland. It is certain that those who desire to promote the interests of the lumber trade by means of the lumber-driving company, have no desire to do so to the injury of any individual or other interest, and it is, therefore, scarcely fair for one or two individuals who, evidently, have ulterior purposes in view, to resort to the dodge of smuggling petitions, surreptitiously obtained, into the hands of a respectable member of the legislature, and inducing him to give his professional support to them. We are quite sure that when Mr. Davidson understands the real feeling of the people in regard to the bill, he will recede from a position into which he has evidently been misled. All reasonable guards for the protection of private property and interests should be provided in the bill, but the factious opposition of a few misinformed petitioners, who would perhaps as readily sign a memorial asking for the decapitation of their grandmothers, should not be allowed to shut down our mills for want of logs hung up at the caprice of a few persons who want their lumber brought to market at the expense of more enterprising operators than themselves.

Death of John Covert, Esq., M. P. P.

John S. Covert, of Sunbury, died at the Queen Hotel Fredericton, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning last, of heart disease. He made a very powerful speech on Mr. Blair's resolutions the previous afternoon, in which he spoke with unusual force and vigor, but he complained of a severe pain in the region of the heart, both while speaking and afterwards. While at tea, he was taken suddenly very ill, and was not in the House during the evening session, till he was brought when the vote was about to be taken, at which time he was much better. Although suffering, he said but little about it. After adjournment he conversed quite freely with the members of the House before returning to the hotel. Later several members were in company with him at the hotel, and although pale, he was not complaining, but talked as lively as ever. How he spent the night will never be known, as he was in his room alone. On Thursday morning he was somewhat better when Mr. Gillespie, of Chatham, called in to see him before going to breakfast. Mr. Gillespie was gone but a short time and when he returned, about ten o'clock, he found Mr. Covert lying on the floor of his room partly dressed, face downwards, bleeding somewhat at the nose, and when Dr. Vail arrived, a few minutes later, there was still a slight flutter in the region of the heart, but life was gone. Mr. Covert died in the political harness, having finished one of his ablest speeches only a few hours before.

When the House met on Thursday morning, after a few bills had been read, a message was sent to the Speaker advising him of Mr. Covert's death. After a momentary pause, with trembling lips and deep emotion in every word, the Speaker said: "It is my painful duty to announce the sudden death of an honorable member of this House." Another pause, in which a moment's suspense seemed an age, and the Speaker mentioned the name of the honorable member for Sunbury. The House was paralyzed for a moment, and all gathered around the Speaker's chair to learn the sad particulars. Both Houses at once adjourned in consequence till Friday, and meetings of all committees were postponed.

No inquest was held. The remains were taken to his home at Maugerville on Friday morning. Mr. Covert was fifty three years of age.—*Globe.*

That Offer to Mr. Ryan, M. P. P.

In closing the debate on his reform resolutions in the House of Assembly on Wednesday last, Mr Blair said:

When the Provincial Secretary brought down his hands and absolved the members, the words of the poet, "O, matchless intrepidity of face," occurred to him, and he considered the Secretary had great confidence in the gullibility of the house, and if the clap-trap was taken from his remarks, nothing would remain but scraggy and fleshless bones. The statement of the Chief Commissioner shows the matter was talked over by the Government, and that the Government did offer, there could not be a doubt. The Attorney General said it was a bosom friend of the member for Gloucester who approached the Government. He would like to know who he was. It was the first cousin of the President of the Executive Council who made the overtures to Mr. Ryan, and he (Blair) was authorized by Mr. Ryan to say the President of the Council threatened him at the time, that unless he accepted the offer he would be opposed in his constituency by his brother, Mr. John Young.

That Young combination in Gloucester is a strong institution—as strong, though not as enduring as brass. Still, it will scarcely be strong enough to turn Mr. Ryan out. It is unfortunate that a dispute on the point of veracity between Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Ryan should have occurred, but the County of Gloucester will find as little difficulty in deciding which of the two to believe as between P. G. Ryan and John Young, which to choose as a representative. Mr. John Young is an excellent business man and deserves great credit for his enterprise in that way, but when he touches politics he appears to become demoralised—a fact which we are inclined to attribute to the rascally character of his political company, rather than to personal depravity.

A Capias Difficulty.

In July, 1878, W. H. Shaw, a Toronto merchant, was in Montreal *en route* for England. He was about to take the Quebec boat to join the steamer sailing on the following morning, when a bailiff entered the St. Lawrence Hall and arrested him on a *capias* for $2,400 at the instance of Messrs. McKenzie, Powis, & Co., from whom he had made some purchases. In this very awkward position, Mr. Shaw happened to meet Mr. Hague, the general manager of the Merchants' Bank, who accepted his cheque for the amount. Mr. Shaw returned from England and instituted an action against Messrs. McKenzie, Powis & Co., for $100,000 damages for arrest without probable cause. Justice Johnson dismissed the action, holding that people should not leave the country while owing debts. Hon. Mr Justice Ramsay, in the Court of Appeals, confirmed the decision of the Court below, the Chief Justice [illegible] North America Act" to deal with this question.

Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie felt and the twelve years experience in Ontario confirms, that Legislative Councils and large Executives since the Union are not required.

In Ontario, with a population over five times larger than New Brunswick, with an Executive of only five, Hon. Messrs. Young and Hanington report, after an enquiry at Toronto and Ottawa, "that no difficulty had arisen from only one Chamber, *but, on the contrary*, the result had been as well considered and as prudent legislation as had ensued under the old system, when the check of the Legislative Council existed."

If the Legislature supposed the country is indifferent to this question, brought before it in 1879 by the Lieutenant Governor, they are mistaken—it is one of the living issues of the day. If any are obstructing the reduction of the Executive, or refusing to aid in closing the Upper Chamber, and are laying plans to escape the ordeal of the coming election, they have read to but little purpose the political history of New Brunswick, if they have not learned of the shipwreck of hopes and dissappointed expectations of some, who reached the portals of office and yet never entered.

At the election of 1850 the political watchword was "Retrenchment," and so effectively did it work, that, of the forty-one returned, twenty-three were new members, and among the defeated several were leaders. It will be wisdom, therefore, on the part of members of the present House to remember that "history repeats itself."

DUTY OF THE HOUR.

1. The reduction of the number of the Executive.
2. The abolishment of the Legislative Council.
3. Economy in the Departments, Executive and Legislative.
4. Monies received from the Dominion Government in payment of claims, to be applied to reduction of the Province debt.
5. No further subsidies in land or money to railways.
6. Consequent on the greatly reduced duties of the law officers in connexion with legislation, the criminal business should be largely attended by them.
7. No further creation of Justices of the Peace, except to meet the requirements of new settlements.
8. As the Local Legislature has under the "British North America Act" control of municipal institutions, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province, the duty of the Government is to see there are no favored classes, and that Dominion, like Provincial officials and other subjects, loyally bear their share of the "MUNICIPAL" burdens.

CONCLUSION.

At the general election 1850, in my 33rd year, I stood on the Hustings a "proxy" for an absent candidate who was returned at the head of the poll. Of the fifty five members of the present Legislature, one alone was in the House and two in the Council. When at a later period I became a member, not one of the present House had a seat, while of my colleagues the greater number are on the roll of the dead, Barbarie, Montgomery, Reed, End, Sutton, Johnson, Hevre, McPhelim, Desbrisay, McLeod, Earle, Ryan, Simonds, Brown, J. W. Chandler, S. H. Gilbert, John Earle, Landry, R. K. Gilbert, Connell, Perley, Mackintosh, McPherson, Hatheway and Chas. Fisher, others having "achieved greatness or had greatness thrust upon them, are riding on the high places of the land," while two are members of the Legislative Council, and verging on to four-score years. May they, as the closing work of their lengthened parliamentary career take part in the work of the "Crowning of the column," viz: One Legislative Assembly for New Brunswick, as in ONTARIO, MANITOBA and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. W. LAWRENCE.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 23, 1881.

Cut this Out—It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that trys it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

The Government and the Legislative Council.

Continued fom 1st page.

AS ONTARIO HAS NO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, WHY ONE IN NEW BRUNSWICK?

1. The Governor, at the opening of the session of 1879, having stated the attention of the Legislature would be directed to the propriety of doing away with a second Chamber, why was no action taken by the Government until five days before its close?

2. After the Government appointed two of their number, at an expense of $400, as delegates to Toronto to inquire into the working of a single Chamber, and reported: "That the present system in Ontario had been a complete success, and no leading men of either party in politics in that Province had suggested a return to legislation by a Legislative Council and Assembly, nor was there any desire to do so at the present time."

Why was the report never laid before the House, or if laid, why not in its journals?

3. After the House at the session of 1879 on the motion of a member of the Government appointed a committee, "To take into consideration the propriety of amending the constitution, by vesting the power of Legislation in one elective chamber." Why was no request made to the House, or action taken at the session of 1880?

4. Is the country to accept as a reason the statement made in the Upper Chamber, "That members in another branch wished to make political capital, but never pushed the matter to a division, it being clap trap for electioneering purposes?"

A charge of that kind in the days that L. A. Wilmot and Charles Fisher represented York would have called forth speeches electrical, the shock from which the Upper Chamber never would have recovered. Even in the first years of their parliamentary history, they grappled with the Council the days they were giants in its Chamber. Are there none in York to gird on their armour?

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Gentlemen—

No one can be more sensible of the curtailed powers of your Chamber than yourselves. That it has survived its usefulness, none know better than its old members.

The time chosen in late years in making appointments to your body, viz., at the close of the last sessions of the House, is not as in the days of old. In 1874 there were three from the Lower House added to your body and four in 1878. There is a feeling in the constituencies that the Upper House is retained by the Executive as a "House of Refuge" for its supporters, who, throughout the duration of the House, have shown the greatest fidelity to the Government on divisions.

The indemnity now paid per diem amounts to double what members received before the Union, and that when the news of the world for the last twenty-four hours can be obtained every morning for two cents, and for fifteen Beaconsfield's "*Endymion*," or John Bunyan's "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

When banking and commerce were represented in the Council by a Robertson and Todd, farming by a Harrison and Perley, the law by a Hill, Hazen, Kinnear and Chandler, the indemnity received was only four dollars.

THE SESSION OF 1879 AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Of the sixty-five bills assented to by the Governor in 1879, the last session held in the "Old Province Hall," not one originated in the Upper Chamber, and of all over fifty-five passed without any amendments, and the few in which changes were made, all or nearly all were from St. John, and were in the largest sense "Homopathic." Two alone received the three months hoist, one relating to St. John Civic Elections, the other the killing of "Caribou."

In the Bill of Rates and Taxes, the word *twenty* was expunged and *ten* inserted.

The Bill relating to St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum, had the word *fifteen* expunged and *eighteen* inserted.

In the Bill for incorporating "The St. John City Club," the word "or" was expunged, and the admission fee fixed at not less than "twenty dollars."

Had these changes not been made, the public interest (the chief end of legislation) would in no way have been imperilled.

All that is necessary to avoid clerical errors, is the appointment of a law clerk for the session, to examine bills and assist the committees to whom they are referred.

Is it not asking too much of the country constituencies, to look quietly on, and witness an annual expenditure of over $10,000 in keeping up a Legislative Council, whose chief work now is to place dots over the letters "i" to cross the letters "t" of St. John bills, and fix the minimum admission to its clubs?"

Sir Alexander Galt truly said, after the Union of the Provinces, "Their Legislatures will have to deal rather with Municipal than great questions."

If the sum now expended in keeping up a second Chamber, was laid out on the bye-roads of the Province, and thus lighten the labor of the pioneer of the forest, all classes would be the gainers.

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a time when the Council was felt in moulding the Legislation of the Province, Charles Simonds, James Brown and Charles Connell left it to return to the Lower House, feeling *there*, and not the Upper Chamber, was the greater field for usefulness.

Of the appointments to the Council since the Union, one alone was a member of the legal profession. It was not long before he found if he was to take part in the shaping of legislation, and escape from an enervating atmosphere, he must resign, and while it may be an open question as to how far the country has benefitted from the change, there is no doubt it has proved eminently advantageous to the one referred to.

For the first fifty years of the Council, it ranked among its members the Chief Justice and the assistant judges, serving like their colleagues without compensation. To-day the Council has not one of the profession among its number, a profession represented in every *live* organization in the Province.

If the members of the Council wish to do service to their country, there are larger and more inviting fields before them. Why linger then, waste their time, and at a great expense to the Province, in searching for "air streaks" in the work of the House? It was left to Gov. Chandler, who was for nearly forty-five years a member of their body, to break the intelligence to his former colleagues, that the time had come to set their House in order. A patriotic response would keep the names of those who lead off in the movement long "honorable" in the page of New Brunswick history, associating them with its first council, the Ludlows, Putnam, Allen, Upham, Winslow, Bliss, Hazen and Odell.

Should the Council, on the other hand, be so unwise and unpatriotic as to take an unpatriotic position to the public sentiment of the country, which declares an Upper Chamber is no longer required, the end to its members will be one of disaster, and worse, dishonor. On the walls of their "Old Chamber" was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, AND UPHARSIN.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL HAS NO VESTED RIGHTS.

In 1833 the Legislative Council discharged Executive duties, dispensing the patronage of the country with all that implied, from that time much of its power was gone. In 1844, largely through the efforts of Charles Fisher and L. A. Wilmot, a "readjustment" took place in the Upper Chamber, four of the Council retiring, and four new ones taking their places, securing a more equitable distribution of seats.

If the seats of four members could be taken of in 1844 to meet the public exigencies, why not fourteen in 1881? The more so as an appointment to the Council no longer carries with it the title "Honorable."

As the Lieutenant Governor no longer is styled "His Excellency" but "His Honor," the members appointed since the Union, like that grand army of the J. P's, are "Squires."

It is one of the rights secured to the

General Business.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK,

begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she is prepared to attend to any orders in the above line with which she may be favored.

She has associated with her her sister, Miss Mayberry, who has had an experience of several year at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and and prices.

William Rae,

Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone.

☞ A good selection on hand. ☜

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON.
St John.

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.

TINWARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.

☞ *Shop in rear of Custom House.* ☜

ARCHY M'LEAN

Chatham July 22.

Practical Tailoring.

Gentlemen requiring Suits, or separate Garments, or anything else in the Tailoring line, can have their orders, which are hereby respectfully solicited, promptly attended to by the Subscriber at his shop. A well-selected stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS

English Coatings, Broadcloths, Doeskins, etc.,

is now on inspection, for which orders are solicited.

Gentlemen's and Youths' Garments are also made to order from materials furnished by themselves.

F. O. PETERSON, Tailor.
☞ Opposite the Golden Ball, Chatham.

Restaurant.

OYSTERS, by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.

Oysters, served at short notice, in all the ordinary styles.

Also, HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES, and CAKES on hand. At

T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.
Next door to Ullock's Livery Stables.

CARD.

T. M. HARRINGTON,

Teacher of

THE PIANO AND ORGAN

would respectfully announce that he is prepared to give MUSIC LESSONS on very reasonable terms

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OTHER COFFINS,

which he will sell at reasonable rates.

WM. M'LEAN,

UNDERTAKER.

Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment of

READY - MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned respectfully intimates to the public that he intends to give his sole attention to the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

and is prepared to furnish

COFFINS

to order on the lowest terms.

☞ All orders left at the Subscriber's house will be promptly attended to

JAS. A. CORMACK.
Chatham, St. John St.,

Tonsorial Artist,

PHYSIO

POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

MR. YOUMANS' CONCERTS:—During the past week Mr. Youmans has given two Concerts in Masonic Hall, Chatham. He was assisted in the same manner as last year by his class, composed of a large number of children, with his little niece, May Fitzgerald, as a special attraction. The attendance on both occasions was large and the performances very entertaining. Several of the town children developed remarkably good talent for such entertainments, while Miss May Fitzgerald made herself a decided favorite by her excellent singing and acting. Mr. Youmans possesses the secret of organizing children for affairs of this kind, and well deserves the encouragement he receives wherever he is known.

HONORS:—Mr. J. J. Gaynor, of Chatham, whose success in carrying off the Martriculation Scholarship of the Buffalo College of Physicians and Surgeons, was noticed in the press some time ago, has won fresh honors in the same Medical School. In the February examinations he took the "Wetmore Gold Medal" for surgery and surgical anatomy, the 'Babcock Prize' for gynecology and midwifery, and the premiums for chemistry, toxicology, and anatomy. Mr. Gaynor's success is more than remarkable from the fact that the 3 prizes were won over the heads of students of all years. Mr. Gaynor studied medicine in this Province under Dr. Boissy, of Memramcook.—*Woodstock cor. Telegraph.*

NEW BUILDINGS, &c.—Messrs. Johnson & Co., of Fredericton, dealers in agricultural implements, for the purpose of attending more promptly to the wants of their customers in the Northern Counties, are having a building erected (30x50) on the Public Wharf as a branch office and warehouse. A resident agent has been appointed, Mr. Geo. Hildebrand, as well as travelling agents. Mr. Riordan will attend to the adjoining County of Gloucester, with headquarters at Bathurst. When full arrangements are completed and local agents appointed, the Company's advertisement will appear in this paper.

Mr. John Brander is making an addition to his store, at the rear, the new part being 20x24, feet, 2 stories. The lower flat will be used for storing purposes; the upper will make an excellent office, for which it is intended.—*Advocate.*

SAD AFFAIR:—A special despatch to the Chicago *Tribune* states that at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the 26th inst., a sad accident occurred to Mr Angus Little, a clerk in the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway freight office. He fired an old Enfield Rifle at some sea gulls in the river near the depot at 5 p. m. The gun exploded, blowing the breech-pin into his brain. He cannot recover. Little is a brother-in-law of Capt. J. F. Smallman, of the steamer Muskegon. He was Mate on the steamer Alpena one season. He was one of Grand Haven's best young men.

Mr. Little and his wife paid Chatham a visit last fall, and were the guests of the gentleman's brother-in law, S. U. McCully, Esq. The injured man is, therefore known to a number of our people, who deeply regret the sad accident, which has in all human probability by this time resulted in his death. Mr. Little was a very worthy young man, and wss highly esteemed where he was best known. *Advocate.*

MASONIC SOCIABLE:—A Bathuast correspondent writes:—The Masonic fraternity gave a Sociable here on Monday evening of last week, which was attended by over forty couples, and was one of the most enjoyable affairs that has taken place in this town for years.

It would perhaps be unfair for me (not being considered a judge in such matters) to attempt to decide the much mooted question as to who was the belle, but if I might venture an opinion, I should certainly accord the palm to a young married lady, who was generally admired for her handsome dress and excellent dancing.

Several Newcastle gentlemen honored us with their presence, and, by all appearances, seem to have been captivated by our fair damsels.

The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and pictures.

Messrs. Stewart and Williamson of Newcastle furnished the music, which received great praise from all present. It is to be hoped that the committee will soon repeat the affair.

Pointed Political Parallel.

Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain
Thou art *gone* and forever.

[By the "horse-thief."]

For a week past—fortnight past—the crooked, unstable, watery St. John *News*, has been publishing in great awkward, small picatype the "Platform of the Opposition." On Wednesday it was there, brazen looking as a psalm written across the forehead of a horse thief. Wednesday night the vote was taken, and Thursday morning the "wriggling" *News* came out without its usual "platform." The thing disappeared suddenly as it came, vanishing like the unstable fog on a bright July morning.

[By the "Policeman."]

For weeks that passed the dirty water organ published an emblem of mortality held sacred by all persons of decent feeling and christian antecedents. The tombstone was the platform of political brutality. On a Saturday it was there—the antic of a ghoul for the purpose of wounding the sensibilities of those before whom it was placed. On a Monday morning the angel of the outraged emblem made a visitation. On Wednesday the emblem dis appeared "in silence that could be felt," but the brute who had desecrated it, still lingered like the unstable fog, etc.

The Local Legislature

The division on the Government's amendment to the Resolutions embodying the platform of the Opposition was adopted by a vote showing an Opposition gain of two members.

On Friday the following items of supply for the current year were submitted by message and made the order of the day for Monday:—

Administration of Justice	$146.000 00
Agriculture	10,518 19
Assayer and Laboratory	500 00
Blind Asylum, Halifax	360 00
Contingencies	10,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Halifax	1,500 00
Debates of House of Assembly	850 00
Education	1,765 00
Exhibition St. John, 1880, balance of accounts in connection	1,998 62
Judges' Chambers, St. John	300 00
Legislative Librarian	500 00
Legislative Council	1,260 00
House of Assembly	1,840 00
Public Hospital, St. John	1,500 00
Public Printing	8,000 00
Public Works	191,357 13
Rifle Association	300 00
Surveys, Railway Inspection, Crown Land Refunds, etc.	3,000 00
Unforseen Expenses	2,000 00
Total	$239,008 94

The House went into committee on a bill to amend section 49 of chapter 65 of the consolidated statutes of schools. Mr. Colter said the bill was to change the school meeting from January to the last week in September, as at the time now appointed, many of the rate payers in the country districts are away from home. Another reason was that the end of the school year was on the 1st of November, and there was no reason why the trustees should run the schools till the last of January. The York County Municipality recommended the bill.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said that since the bill was introduced, the Government had the matter under consideration and that a meeting of the Board of Education would be held to-morrow and the best attention given to the wish of the Municipality. His individual opinion was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Killam said it should be applied to the whole Province if it was felt that it was required.

Mr. White said there was a feeling through the country that the day for the school meeting should be changed.

Mr. Thompson was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Lynott said the time elapsing between the 1st of November and January gave the trustees an opportunity to make up their accounts.

Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Adams submitted a return of lands advertised for sale in the *Royal Gazette* in October, 1880.

Hon. Mr. Landry submitted a return of the contract and specifications, etc., of the new Parliament building, and a statement of the contract and agreement relating to the Woodstock bridge.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said, before proceeding to the order of the day, he would like to move a resolution expressive of the feeling of the House at the sad announcement that was made yesterday of the death of a member of the House, Mr. Covert. He was one who for many years represented the county which did him the honor of returning him, and the shock of his death was felt no more keenly by any member in the House than by himself. He had known him for upwards of twenty years, had been associated with him in the Government of the country, and was for many years with him in the House. As a party man he was steadfast and consistent. As a representative man he was faithful and conscientious. As a friend he was sincere at all times and on all occasions. To the citizens of Fredericton he was almost as one of themselves. In his political dealings there was a frankness and manliness that commended itself to both sides of the House. He moved that as a mark of respect for the deceased, members wear mourning for ten days.

Mr. Blair and Mr. Elder seconded the resolution in eloquent terms and it was unanimously adopted.

On Saturday Hon Mr. Adams introduced a bill to erect part of the Parish of Nelson into a separate town or parish.

Mr. Gillespie said his motion regarding papers in re the Crown prosecutions tried by the Attorney General and Solicitor General had not been complied with.

Hon Mr. Fraser said he was waiting for some information and that a full return would be furnished.

The House went into committee on a bill to continue the Act to incorporate the North Western Railway Company.

Mr Davidson said it was hoped there would be some way of building the road under the charter. The bill did not affect the Province financially.

After a lengthy discussion the bill was agreed to.

Mr Sayre was granted leave of absence until Friday.

The House went into committee on a bill to incorporate the Southwest River Driving Co.

Mr. Hutchison said difficulty was found in apportioning the different amounts of work which has to be done in the main river. Each person who owns logs in the main drive imagines that he does more work than any one else, and puts on just as few teams and men as possible, the consequence being that the lumber is not got down as rapidly as it should. Last season a great deal of it did not get down till October, and consequently many laboring men were thrown out of employment. The bill provides that the lumber, after it reaches a certain point in the River, will be looked after by a company.

Mr. Davidson said he noticed that the corporators were principally County of York people. The Northumberland people have hitherto driven all their own lumber, and the difficulty arose from lumber driven into the County of Northumberland from another county. By the wording of the bill, people on Cain's and Bartholomew's rivers would be prevented from rafting the lumber themselves and taking it down. People at Boiestown have their lumber in the boom before that from the upper part of the river comes down, and he would like the bill amended so as to enable them to get their lumber to the market before those from the upper part. He objected to the way the appraisement was made. In all cases of land damages the parties ought to be sworn.

Mr. Lynott had known cases where people would haul in logs ahead of others and leave them on purpose. No one should be compelled to drive their lumber before him in order to get his own to market.

Mr. Davidson said the corporators reside out of Northumberland and the parties should not be required to come all the way to Fredericton, where the first meeting is to be held, to file the affidavit.

Mr. Hutchison said he had not been aware that there was a petition against the bill till lately. The objections of his colleague seemed reasonable and all precautions should be taken with this view. He moved that progress be reported. Progress was reported and the bill referred to a special committee of Messrs. Hutchison, McManus, White, Colter, Ritchie, Davidson and Cottrell All the petitions relating to the bill were referred to the committee.

Mr. Barbarie gave notice of motion for a return of the number and description of lands situated in Restigouche County, advertised to be sold by the Department of Crown Lands, on the first Tuesday in March, which of the lots was sold, and to whom, and at what price, and if any lots were withdrawn and not sold, the reason therefor, and if the sale was postponed, and the reason for such postponement.

The House went into committee on a bill to amend chapter 2 of the Consolidated Statutes so far as relates to the boundary between Restigouche and Gloucester.

Mr. McManus said the bill was to relieve certain persons who suppose they live in Gloucester though they actually live in Restigouche. The bill was approved by the County Council of Restigouche, and did not interfere with any of the settled parts of the county. The people living at the back part of Beresford cannot go to Dalhousie without passing through Gloucester, and this is most inconvenient in different ways.

Mr. Barberie said the bill was brought in last year but was withdrawn on account of some informality. He was loth to disturb old established lines, but a large petition was presented in favor of the bill that a part of Restigouche might be added to the Parish of Beresford, in Gloucester. It did not disturb any of the settlers of Restigouche but only related to people who have now to go through Gloucester to reach Dalhousie. He would offer no opposition to the bill as it was an absolute necessity under the circumstances.

Mr. Gillespie said a few years hence half a dozen other settlers might go further back and the line have to be changed again. As one member from Restigouche was absent it might be well to wait before passing the bill.

Mr. McManus said the people now pay taxes in Gloucester, and sue and are sued there.

Mr. Barberie said it was looking a long way ahead to say the line would be changed again. The bill would make no material difference to Restigouche, and would be a convenience to the settlers in that part of the county. His colleague agreed with him.

Hon. Mr. Fraser looked favorably upon the change, especially as the representatives of the two counties assented to the bill and it would be a convenience. It was read before the Restigouche County Council and no petition was presented against it.

Hon. Mr. Landry said one strong argument was, that these settlers always acted as if they were inhabitants of Gloucester.

Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Adams presented the petition of Thomas Miller, Reuben Cormier, and 119 others, praying that a bill to erect part of the Parish of Nelson into a new parish might become law, and against the division of the county line.

On Monday, Mr. Gillespie moved his resolution regarding the Kent Northern Railway terminus. He said it was stated that the line would be moved further back from Kingston than it should be.

Mr. Johnston said he felt proud of the generosity of the hon. gentleman. He considered the resolution an insult to the members of Kent and the Government. The echo was heard before now in the Legislative Council. The Government had decided upon a depot, and the line formerly proposed was only a short distance from the present depot. He had been charged with having received $600 from the Company which was not true. He had been here on five or six resolutions and had only received $20 each time.

Mr. Davidson said the Government fixed upon the line of road after a great deal of consideration and Kingston is an important part of the county and should not receive the go-by.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said that up to the present time the Government had not the slighest intimation that any change was sought. Owing to the representations that were made to them they sent a deputation to Kent County who went over the whole line, and looking to the line as a whole they placed the depot at Kingston. The Government would not make any alteration without the very best of reasons. He knew of no reason why the road should be changed.

Mr. Hill said he did not know what view the contractors would take but the matter might very well be left to the representatives of the County and the Government.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said the present intention was to carry out the recommendation of the Committee who went to see the road though if any change would be in the interests of the County the Government would make it.

Mr. Gillespie said the object of placing the resolutions in his his hands was that one of the members of the County was a shareholder and the other a Parliamentary broker of the Company and many people would like to know from the Government that there would be no change.

Mr. Davidson understood no change would be made without allowing all parties interested in the road to be heard.

Mr. Gillespie withdrew the resolution.

In reply to Mr. McManus, Hon. Mr. Wedderburn said the amount of the subscription to the Irish relief fund had been paid in two sums, £250 to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund and £250 to the Mansion House fund, both of which payments had been acknowledged.

Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill to enable the corporation of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Bay du Vin to dispose of certain lands.

On Tuesday Mr. Barberie according to notice moved for a return of the lands in Restigouche advertised to be sold on the first Tuesday in March. He said some lots were withdrawn on the day of the sale; a gentleman had travelled all the way from Montreal to be present, and when he went to the sale, found the lots withdrawn, with the exception of one which was bid up to the sum of $7. If the sales are to be postponed sufficient notice should be given.

Hon. Mr. Adams said his attention was directed to the sale of crown lands in Restigouche. He found there were six petitions signed in the usual way, but was informed by Mr. Mowatt that all the names except his own were fictitious and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw the lot.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of a resolution to have the road leading from the great Escuminac in Northumberland, past Point Sappin, to the Kouchibouguac river at McLeod's mills, in Kent County., placed in the great road establishment of this Province.

The House went into Committee on a bill relating to the boundary between Restigouche and Gloucester. The bill was agreed to.

On Wednesday, (yesterday) morning, Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to authorize Kent County Council to vote renumeration to Councillors for their services.

On motion of Mr. Barbarie, the House went into Committee on a bill to provide that School Taxes be paid and appropriated in the district in which the property taxed is situated. The bill was supported by Messrs. Barbarie, Thompson, White, McManus, Blair and Landry, and opposed by Messrs. Gillespie, Morton, Fraser, Colter and Wood. Progress was reported.

THE DEATH is announced in England of the Rev. Edward Cooper Woolcombe, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, and Rector of Tendring, Essex. The *Church Guardian* says "Mr. Woolcombe was a life-long friend of the Bishop of Fredericton. He was a contributor to the building Fund of the Cathedral, and always took a warm interest in the welfare of the Diocese. His valuable theological library, of fifteen to eighteen hundred volumes, has been given to the Bishop in memory of his friend, for for the use of the Clergy and Divinity students of the Diocese."

Canada's Finances

A short time since the Toronto *Mail* commended the *Scottish American Journal* as a paper noted for its sensible utterances. The following appears to be one of them, although the *Mail* may not feel like admitting the fact:—

"Sir Leonard Tilley's recent speech on the Budget in the Dominion House of Commons, was in many respects a remarkable and ingenious utterance. It covers too large an area to embrace within the limited space of a newspaper article. Sir Leonard Tilley, however, is to be congratulated upon the fact that from his view, there is no member in the Macdonald Administration who could present such a glowing account of Canada's commercial and financial welfare. Yet, notwithstanding all that he could say in favour of the National Policy, strengthened as it has apparently been by renewed commercial activity, abundant harvests, and increased confidence in the national resources, there is one unpleasant fact running throughout his statement—Canada is getting still heavier into debt. The estimates for the present year amount to $43,467,626 84—"

The Poet Longfellow.

Prof. Henry W. Longfellow reached his seventy-fourth year last month, and *The Literary World*—the leading literary journal of America, published at Boston, Mass.,—published a grand Longfellow number in honor of the occasion. Among the contributors to this tribute, are such well-known names in contemporary letters as Prof. Geo. W. Greene, Mr. Paul H. Hayne, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. J. Oliver Smith, Rev. Edw. E. Hale, Mr. W. L. Shoemaker, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the English novelist; Miss Amanda B. Harris, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Mr. George Stewart, jr., of Quebec; Prof. Wm. C. Wilkinson, Miss Charlotte Fiske Bates, Mr. J. H. Wardlaw, Horace E. Scudder, Dr. Roy Palmer, Prof. J. A. Harrison, Rev. N. H. Chamberlain, Mr. F. Blake Crofton, and several others. These ladies and gentlemen write of the genial poet most entertainingly and sympathetically, and discuss him and his work from various standpoints. Thus we have articles on "Mr. Longfellow as Everybody's Poet," "The Sonnets of Longfellow," "American History in Longfellow's Poems," "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," "Longfellow's Religious Poetry," "The Golden Legend," "Longfellow's Prose," "The Schoolmaster," "Longfellow's Place in England," "Longfellow in Canada," "Longfellow at the South," &c., &c. To Mr. George Stewart, jr., of Quebec., the publishers entrusted the article on Mr. Longfellow in Canada.

We have not room for Mr. Stewart's article in its entirity but give the following extract from the closing portion of it:—

In Lower Canada, where the highest mental development is exemplified by the French writers, who do their work with singular grace and expression, and whose muse takes the *spirituelle* form, Longfellow's influence may be perceived to a great extent. His suggestiveness and harmony can frequently be seen in the poetry of such men as Frechette, Sulte and LeMay, and it is worth noting—the controlling tendency which such minds as Longfellow's and DeMusset's and Beranger's have on the intellectual action of these young poets. The blending of American and French thought forms a striking combination, and its charming outcome may be readily enough detected in many of the really delightful things which these clever young singers have sent out. Pamphile LeMay, a tender poet himself, and a man of exquisite taste, has done much to encourage a love of Longfellow among his compatriots. We are told that by reading LeMay's *Evangeline* many persons were induced to learn English, that they might get the gentle story at first hand, and in the exact words of its creator. Some too, learned English from the book itself, and a dictionary; but a very great deal of the poem's present popularity among the French is due to LeMay's efforts to crystalize it in the susceptible hearts of his countrymen. For many years the Longfellow version of the story has been implicitly regarded as historically correct, even among the English, who cared to accept no other authority. Among the French, of course, no other account of the expulsion will ever be looked upon as true. This one poem, because of the sympathy of the author, as well as his treatment of the incident, has wound itself around the hearts of the people of French Canada, and Longfellow's name is as reverently treasured and respected and loved by them as any of their own writers, ecclesiastical, historical or poetical.

Canada has, in a wide sense, taken the advice of the old Edingburgh Reviewer, who said that "literature was one of those fine manufactures which a new country will always find it better to import than to raise." Canada will be content to continue to "import Mr. Longfellow. Her national policy has not yet helped her to a poet who combines the rare delicacy of his muse, his strong personality, individuality and artistic faculty.

The Boer Difficulties.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that General Roberts had been informed that in the event of negotiations with the Boers, the Government would in all probability appoint civil commissioners, and that General Wood has been instructed to inform the Government speedily how negotiations stood before the recent engagement as far as is known. He said that General Colley had sent communications to the Boers, and their answer was expected.

GENERAL WOOD AT NEWCASTLE.

General Wood telegraphs from Newcastle this morning, "I shall go to the camp at Mount Prospect at four o'clock tomorrow.

General Wood has arrived at Prospect Hill.

THE BOERS CONDOLING WITH LADY COLLEY.

The Boers have sent a message to the British camp at Mount Prospect condoling with Lady Colley in her bereavement.

THE SPITZKOP SLAUGHTER.

A Mount Prospect despatch states that the total number of troops engaged on the Spitzkop summit was 350, and that only 62 returned unhurt.

GENERAL NEWDIGATE'S APPOINTMENT

Mr. Childers, Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons justified the appointment of General Newdigate over the head of Sir Evelyn Wood, on the ground of a large increase in the force since the appointment of the latter.

THE INTERVIEW WITH JOUBERT.

The *Standard's* correspondent, who was liberated on a parole by Joubert to bring medical assistance for the English wounded after the battle of Spitzkop, had an interview with the Boer commander. He says:—I have just returned from the Boer camp, where I had a conversation with Joubert. He complained of Colley having undertaken the movement bringing on the battle. Peace negotiations were pending, and he did not, therefore, look for a hostile movement. I pointed out to him that firing had been going on daily, that our pickets were continually shot at, and some killed. I could not see, therefore, any complaint could be validly made to the movement of our troops.

Joubert then went on to say, that the Transvaal was prepared to treat for peace, but this could only be made on the basis of liberty. He asked me to tell the people of England that he was sure they and their Ministers meant to do what was right and just, but the English officials and the army commanders worked for their own ends and wilfully misrepresented the facts. Hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by the feeling that it was hopeless to look for justice. England was fighting now for honour and for domination, the Boers for liberty, for which they were prepared to die. The God of battles was with them. Their loss in the capture of the strong position of Majela and the rout of the British troops was, he said, only one killed and five wounded. Joubert also said that the people of the Transvaal were quite prepared to accept a scheme of African confederation, provided they were left entirely to themselves. Upon this matter, he said he had also been misrepresented. I told the Boer leader that I would transmit his message to England. The statements of the Boer loss appear, I must own, scarcely credible. With Joubert there was an Irish renegade, who appeared to be his chief adviser. This person was very offensive and abusive, while all the Dutch were very civil. I found that in the Dutch camps were fifty unwounded English prisoners and seven officers.

The *Times* says the Irishman described as chief adviser of the Boer commander is Alfred Aylward, for some time connected with Jas. Stephens, the Fenian head-centre. A corresdondent met him in Natal, after the Zulu war. Aylward said at a meeting of the Fenian Central Committee, Stephens presiding, that it was decided to assassinate the late Lord Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he passed out of the Castle yard at Dublin, and to attack Chester Castle for the purpose of procuring arms. Aylward thought the time inopportune, and informed the Committee that he should inform Mayo of his danger. Aylward sent a note to Mayo telling him not to pass through the Castle yard that evening. Aylward was that night shot by a Fenian as an informer, and was wounded in two places. When Aylward recovered, he was placed under police protection, and accepted an offer of money from the Secret Service Fund on condition of his leaving the country. Aylward went to South Africa, was at the diamond fields, and has been long known in Africa as a strong sympathizer with the Dutch. When in 1876, the Boers were at war with Secocoeni and wanted an officer, Aylward volunteered. At the fight at Magalies Kloof he was serving with the Lydenburg volunteers, and on the death of their captain, succeeded to the command. He is the author of the "Transvaal of To-day." He was up to quite recently editor of the Natal *Witness*, published at Pietermaritzburg.

Aylward acts as Joubert's military secretary.

CONTINENTAL AND TRANSVAAL PRESS OPINIONS.

The London papers publish extracts from the continental papers on the British defeat at Spitzkop. The Austrian papers retort the phrase. "Hands off," once used by Mr. Gladstone against Austria with reference to the Balkans question. The Transvaal press says:—"Misfortune follows misfortune. Blunder succeeds blunder, ever since Mr. Gladstone resumed office. It appears as though fate intended with the name of Gladstone to mark the downfall of Great Britain as one of the great powers of the world."

THE FREE STATE'S ACTIONS.

The Orange Free State Volksraad dissolved after authorizing President Brand to act as arbitrator between the Transvaal Boers and the British. The Free State is not to be used as a base of operations in Basutoland, but large discretion is left in President Brand's hands.

DUTCH FEELING.

Great public interest is manifested at Amsterdam in the meeting in favour of the Boers, announced for Saturday. All the tickets were taken an hour after they were announced for issue. The Committee of Arrangements must hire a larger hall than originally selected.

THE BASUTOS.

The Government's agent at Capetown considers that the peace petition of the Basutos never had any genuine basis, as the Basutos don't feel themselves beaten.

The Irish Question.

EXODUS FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, March 3.—The train from Holyhead arriving in London yesterday morning brought a number of Irish passengers far in excess of the average, including some Irish Americans.

A Belfast despatch says that detectives closely watched Mr. Dillon while he was in the North of Ireland.

Lord Cowper. Mr. Forster, the Inspector-General of the Constabulary, the Chief Superintendent of Detectives, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Police and the Law Advisers of the Government had a consultation at Dublin yesterday.

Parnell visited Marshall McMahon in Paris yesterday. The latter spoke affectionately of the country of his ancestors but declined to commit himself concerning the agrarian agitation in Ireland.

Mr Parnell is expected back to-day. His movements now excite but little interest. Everybody is laughing at Sir William Harcourt's witty discription of Mr. Parnell by applying the verse from the *Anti-Jacobin*;—

Bon Jean was a gallant captain,
In battles much delighting,
He fled full soon, on the first of June,
But bade the rest keep fighting.

Rochefort is doing his bitter best to stir up public indignation about the suppression of Parnell's name on a few programmes of Victor Hugo's festival, but no one minds him.

A Dublin correspondent says:—The Coercion Bill cannot come into force for a day or two. An official copy of the Act must be received here, forms of warrants for arrests, and the proclamation of the districts to be subject to the Act, must be determined by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Privy Council, and published in the Dublin *Gazette*, the official paper.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Arms Bills, Mr. Dillon defended John Devoy. He also defended his own advice to the Irish to arm, but said that in the event of their disarmment they were resolved to establish equality, and disarm the landlords too.

Mr. Dillon said if he were an Irish farmer he would keep a rifle to shoot landlords. (Shouts of "Oh.") He wished the Irish had proclaimed a civil war.

The Speaker called him to order.

Sir Wm. Harcourt declared that his former attacks were fully justified by Mr. Dillon's language in the previous debate.

Mr. Baxter (Liberal) gave notice that he would ask Mr. Gladstone whether, as despite the new rules, the usual and necessary business of the House was virtually stopped, the Government intended to propose measures which would effectually end obstruction.

Mr. Healy was repeatedly called to order for charging Sir Wm. Harcourt with uttering untruths. He was eventually named by the Speaker, and his suspension voted by 233 to 15. During the scene Mr. Parnell entered the House.

Sir Wm. Harcourt said that Mr. Dillon had uttered sentiments that would bring horror and disgust into the mind of every honest man. (Cheers.) The civilized world would be able to-morrow to pronounce on this vile conspiracy. He was justified in saying that the Land League depended for support on the Fenian conspiracy, the Irish subscriptions being copper, while the gold and silver came from America. Dillon had expressed the true spirit that animated the League.

Mr. Dillon said he never expressed approval of assassination.

Mr. Gray and Mr. McCoan (Home Rulers) regretted Mr. Dillon's language, and disavowed any sympathy with illegal means for promoting the League agitation.

Mr. Childers moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) desired to call attention to the state of public business. He wished to introduce motions on several important matters.

Lord Hartington said the state of affairs had been fully explained.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he and his friends had only assented to supply being taken on the ground that their action was not to be considered a precedent.

Mr. Parnell protested against such an early adjournment. If the Arms Bill was urgent the Government ought to proceed with it.

The motion to adjourn the debate was carried by 277 to 28.

Mr. Childers then made his statement concerning the army.

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

A naturalist has found that spiders are completely deceived by the sound of a tuning fork, mistaking it for the buzz of a fly.

M. Pobrot recently stated to the French Academy that wormwood proves remarkably effective as an insectifuge, driving away every kind of insect, as well as rattlesnakes and other serpents.

In a recent note to the French Academy, M. J. Seure announced some very successful experiments in the preservation of meat by dextrine. He exhibited three specimens of meat which had been perfectly preserved by dextrine for the space of twenty months.

A new method of reproducing photographs in colors on china will, it is predicted, completely revolutionize that art. By the new process a dinner plate can be converted into a veritable work of art at a slight expense—not one-twentieth of the cost by the plan of hand painting.

M. Blerzy describes an interesting experiment in physics which is readily performed by any person. Place an iron pot full of water on the fire. When the water is boiling vigorously, remove the pot; then, if the hand be brought into contact with it, only a moderate heat is felt. But immediately the water ceases to boil, the sensation of burning is received. The only risk attending the experiment, states M. Blerzy, is that of blackening one's hand.

DIED.

At Chatham, on Monday, 7th inst., of Dipetheria, John D., youngest child of Fenton and Mary Carroll, aged 2 years.

At Chatham, 4th inst., Helen Leora, infant daughter of L. J. Tweedie, Esq., aged 8 months and 20 days.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, or any Constable, within said County,—Greeting.

Whereas, Bartholemew Stapledon, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Waterson, late of Newcastle in the said County, shoemaker, deceased, has filed an account of their administration, on the said Estate, and has prayed that the same may be passed and allowed, and the said estate finally closed up. You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin, of the said deceased, the creditors, and all others interested in his said estate, to appear before me at a Court of Probate, to be held at my office, Newcastle, within and for the said County, on Monday, the 11th day of April, next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowing of the said account of administration.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this, fifth day of March, A. D. 1881.

Signed. G. B. FRASER, Registrar of Probates, for said County.
Signed. SAML. THOMPSON, Judge of Probates, County of North'ld.

Teacher Wanted.

A female teacher holding a local license, wanted for District No. 6, Bay du Vin, River. Apply stating salary, to

SAMUEL KINGSTON, Secy.

Bay du Vin.

To Let or Sell.

The two story dwelling situate on St, John Street, near the convent Water on the premises. Possession given immediately, apply to the Subscriber

F. J. LETSON.

Also—For sale, a lot of wooden water pipe, ringed and ready for use. F. J. L.

Chatham, March 8, '81.

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of Rates for the Parish of Chatham, having received the Warrants authorising the assessment of Taxes for the present year, as follows, viz.:—

On the Parish of Chatham, for County Contingencies:—

County Contingencies		$1,135 82
County School Fund		1,898 13
Alms House		427 00
		$3,460 95
Fire District of the Parish of Chatham	$1,067 50	
Police, do., do.	1,174 25	
		2,241 75
Total		$5,702 70

Hereby notify all persons liable to be rated within the said Parish, to bring to the Assessors within thirty days from this date, true statements of their property and income liable to be assessed.

The Assessors also give notice that the Valuation List, when completed, will be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

WM. MURRAY, PATK CONNORS, D. T. JOHNSTONE } Assessors.

March, 1, '80. 4b10

SEEDS

It will pay purchasers of Seeds to get MY TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION of the Cultivator's Guide, or Catalogue of Seeds, now ready to be sent gratis to applicants.

J. A. SIMMERS, SEEDSMAN,
147 King St. East, Toronto.

LIST OF

Tavern & Wholesale License

Granted for the County of Northumberland, by the County Council, at January, Sittings, 1881.

TAVERN.

Sarah McClosky,	Ludlow,	6mos.
Timothy Hurley,	Blissfield,	12 "
Ann Kelly,	"	12 "
Thos. Wasson,	"	12 "
Jas. Lowe,	Blackville,	12 "
Andw. Matchett,	Northesk,	12 "
Sam'l Russell,	Derby,	12 "
Robt. E. Jardine,	"	12 "
Matthew Carroll,	Nelson,	6 "
Matilda Daley,	"	6 "
Alex. Madden,	Alnwick,	12 "
John McDermaid,	"	12 "
Allan McIntyre,	Newcastle,	6 "
Stephen Mitchell,	"	6 "
Patk. Farrell,	"	12 "
Jane Wheeler,	"	12 "
Dennis McEvoy,	"	12 "
John Fay,	"	6 "
Vernon N. Graham,	"	6 "
Jas. Lynch,	"	12 "
Jas. B. Russell,	"	12 "
Alex. Stewart,	"	6 "
Jas Doyle,	"	12 "
Chas. J. Maltby,	"	6 "
Roger Flanagan,	Chatham,	12 "
Jas. Clowry,	"	6 "
Hugh O'Hhern,	"	12 "
Jas. McMurray,	"	12 "
Thos. Flanagan,	"	12 "
David McIntosh,	"	6 "
John Fraser,	"	12 "
Thos. Wittou,	"	6 "
Michael Brennan,	"	12 "
Michael Hickey,	"	12 "
Dan'l Desmond,	"	12 "
Jas. McCarthy,	"	12 "
Luke Desmond,	"	6 "
Wm. Mills,	"	6 "
John McCarthy,	"	12 "
Murdock Gillies,	"	6 "
Thos. F. Keary,	"	6 "
John Meehan,	"	6 "
Geo. Traer,	"	6 "
Wm. Conway,	"	6 "

WHOLESALE.

Joseph Hays,	Newcastle,	6 mos
" "	Nelson,	6 "
John Johnston, (up'r & l'r stores)	Chatham,	6 "
Robt. Bain,	"	6 "

SAM'L. THOMPSON,
Sec. Treas. Co. North'ld.

Dated, 17th Jan. '81.

Teacher Wanted.

A Second Class Teacher wanted for District No. 4, Alnwick. Apply to

JOHN JOHNSTON, Sec. to Com.

Tabusintac, March 3, '81. 4b17

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

AUCTION!

EXTENSIVE CLEARANCE OFF SALE, AT AUCTION!

As the Subscriber intends closing his business in Chatham, he will sell at Public Auction, at his store, commencing.

Tuesday, 22nd March, Instant,

at 10 a. m., and continuing from day to day till all is disposed off.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, ETC.,

VIZ.:-

AXES.

Narrow and Bench Axes.

BRUSHES.

Hair Brushes, Coat Brushes, Stove, Blacking, Scrubbing Counter, Window, Horse, Shaving, Tooth, Nail and Paint Brushes in great variety.

BELLS.

Dinner Bells, Tea Bells and Gongs, Sleigh and Cow do.

BOLTS.

Flush, Foot, Tower, Chain and Window Bolts.

FILES.

Round Half Round and Flat Bastard, Mill Saw, Crosscut, Hand and Pit, Saw Files, Horse and Shoe Rasps.

HINGES.

Acorn Butts, Silver Tipped do. Brass and Iron Common Butts, from one to five inches, Table, T, Trunk and Barn Door Hinges, Hook and Eye, and Hook and Plate, do.

KNIVES.

Pocket Knives, in great variety, Table Knives and Forks, common and Ivory Handled, Bread Butcher, Shoe and Putty Knives.

KNOBS.

Drawer Knobs, Picture and Door do., in Mineral, Porcelain, Silver, Glass, etc.

LATCHES.

Thumb Latches, Night and Store Door, do.

LOCKS.

Chest, Drawer and Desk Locks, in Brass and Iron, Cupboard Locks, Dead, Rim, Mortise, Front Door, Stock and Padlocks.

NAILS.

Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails and Spikes, Boat Scupper and Finishing Nails, Copper Nails and Tacks, Zinc, Brass and Gimp, and Pump Tacks.

OILS.

Raw and Boiled Linseed, Extra Engine, Lard, Lubricating, Cod, Neatsfoot, Olive and Castor Oils and Turpentine.

PAINTS.

White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Black and Green, Dry Red Lead, Yellow Ochre, Dutch Pink, Spanish Brown, Lampblack, Burnt Umber, etc.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Teapots, Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Dinner, Tea and Butter Knives, Forks and Spoons, Butter Coolers, Pickle Forks, Fish Knives, Nut Crackers, etc.

SAWS.

Hand, Mast, Keyhole, Frame, Fret, and Crossent Saws.

VARNISHES.

Copal, Demar, Shellac Knotting, Fine Wearing Body, No. 1 Furniture and No. 1 Carriage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Light and Heavy Axles, Carriage Springs.

A large assortment of Dyes, in Packages.

Augers and Auger Handles.

Brass Curtain Rings, large and Small, Brass Blind Furniture, Bronze, do., do.

Bitts and Braces, Bradawls, Brass Studs, Boxwood Rules.

A

POOR COPY

Her First Valentine.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Little Letty Longwood, old Mr. Barrow's granddaughter, just eighteen that day, had tripped into her grandfather's office with a message from her mother and tripped out again. She had met her Aunt Cynthia there, and was going home to tell her mother that Aunt Cynthia would be around to tea, when she ran against an elderly gentleman, who bowed and apologized and stood looking after her as she went upon her way. It was Mr. Stryker, old Mr. Barrow's best client; and in that instant Cupid, perched probably on lhe window-ledge of the law office, took aim and hit him in the heart.

A few minutes after this, Jack Sprat, Mr. Barrow's office-boy, came whistling back from dinner. He found Mr. Stryker standing like a sentinel near his employer's door.

"Jack," said Mr. Stryker, "I have'nt given you anything for your trouble for a long time, and you've been very obliging. There's a dollar."

"Thank you, Sir," said Jack.

"Who was that young lady in Mr. Barrow's office just now?" asked Mr. Stryker. A very pleasing looking young lady."

"Oh," said Jack, "I guess that was Miss Cynthia. I left her there. Mr. Barrow's daughter, sir."

"Oh, very likely. She's very nice, isn't she, Jack?" asked Mr. Stryker,

"Very" said Jack. "She gave me a big plumb cake she made herself at Christmas; and they say she's a wonderful housekeeper. The only one that isn't married and is at home, you know."

"Naturally" said Mr. Stryker, "the child of Mr. Barrow's old age?"

"Yes, sir," said Jack, agreeing to everything.

"Thank you, Jack. You won't mention I asked?" said Mr. Stryker; "and domestic, too."

"I never had a valentine in my life," said Cynthia Barrow, leaning up against the wall of the sitting-room, and looking sidewise through the curtains at the postman as he ran along the street with his last bundle of letters for that day. "I suppose I was too homely; but I don't know. There was Sarah Spicer; she was always terribly long featured, and yaller, and she got lots of 'em. And there was Mary Ann Moneypenny—she got her offer in one of them; and she was the only woman I ever saw that nothing became. Oh, pshaw! I don't believe it is good looks; it's a kind of way. I don't know as I want to have it, either. Well he's got a letter for me, anyhow—or a bill." And Miss Barrow threw up the window of the house which she kept spick and span and shining for her father, and took the letter from the postman's hand. "Glad you're almost through, I guess?" said she.

"Reckon I am," replied the postman, laconically, as he departed.

Cynthia Barrow drew the curtains and sat down before her fire. The student's lamp was already lighted, and tea waiting for "pa's" appearance, which would be just five minutes after the six o'clock train had stopped at the depot, if nothing unusual occurred.

"Who *can* it be from?" asked Miss Cynthia. "Jane wrote last week, and Maria's last baby was quite well yesterday. Cousin Ann won't write until she gets one from me. And it can't be—"

Here it occurred to Miss Cynthia that opening the letter would be the best solution of the mystery. She took her penknife from her pocket, cut one side of the envelope, and gave a little shriek of surprise, for it had come at last—the valentine for which she had waited thirty-six years.

"Well, I declare!" said Cynthia Barrow, and sat quite still for a moment. "Pa has sent it for fun," said she.

But, on consideration, that was not like pa. She spread the sheet open on the table and looked at it critically. An enameled Cupid, with purple wings, presented a white rose to a lovely maiden in cream color, amid clouds of delicate tint. Below were verses in gilt letters, and there was a wonderful border. It was a costly thing of its kind. And here was a note inclosed in the envelope. Cynthia read it at once. It ran:

"MY DEAR MISS BARROW—You never saw me, but I have seen you. It was at your last visit to your father's office. You remember it was about a week ago."

"So it was," said Cynthia.

"I am not a young gentleman, but I have a heart, and have lost it to you. I am coming up to tea with your father to-night. I've invited myself. If you think well of my proposition put sugar in my tea, if not leave it out.

"Yours ever in any case,

JAMES JACKSON."

"What an eccentric man," cried Cynthia; and she would have been less than woman if she had not flown to her room to change her brown alpacca for a black silk, and put a crimson bow in her hair.

She was not an ugly woman, only quaint, and rather too dark; and she looked best when most dressed, as all but beauties do: and there was pa at the door, and somebody with him.

Miss Cynthia sat down in her chair, and the color flew to her cheeks.

"Cynthia," said her father's voice; and she arose, and hardly dared to look up—"Cynthia, this is Mr. Stryker. I've brought him up to take tea with us," said the old gentleman. "This is the only girl I have left at home, Mr. Stryker."

The lady and gentleman bowed.

"Hang Jack for a fool!" said Mr. Stryker to himself. "And I'm another! It was somebody else."

"He's rather old," thought Cynthia; but I like his looks."

Then all sat down in some confusion, to which the old gentleman greatly added by spying on the table the luckless, forgotten valentine, and crying out

"Got a valentine, eh, Cynthy?"

"I've made this young lady believe that I've fallen in love with her," sighed Mr. Stryker to himself. "A pretty rascal I am, to be sure," and he sat in silence.

"How modest he is, poor man!" thought Cynthia.

"She has an amiable look," thought Mr. Styrker. "After all, how much more suitable she is for me than that young girl. About the proper age, really."

Cynthia was twenty-five years his junior; but men will be men.

"He's a great deal older than I, but, then, *how* young his heart must be to fall in love like that!" said Cynthia.

Tea was ready. The chairs were drawn up to the table. Cynthia sat at the tray.

"Letty is coming out to-morrow," said the old gentleman. "My granddaughter. You must have seen her running in and out of my office. She's buying her wedding-dress. Going to be married soon," added Mr. Barrow. "She's only eighteen. Going to marry Rhodes. You know young Rhodes in Parker's office. He'll get on. That's the first married grandchild. I feel quite old when I think of it."

"Married, eh—well. I suppose married life is the happiest," said the old bachelor. In his heart he was thinking what a goose he was.

"Your tea, pa," said Cynthia.

"Why, help Mr. Stryker first, Cynthy," said the old man.

"I've put sugar in this, pa," said Cynthia.

Mr. Stryker looked at her. She looked at him.

"Please put sugar in mine, Miss Cynthia," he said.

She did.

"To think, ma," cried Letty to her mother, one day, "to think of Aunt Cynthia being engaged. I thought she was going to be an old maid. If only he was a little younger. He is almost as old as grandpa."

"Cynthia won't leave home, though," said the mother. "Pa will be as comfortable as ever, and Mr. Stryker is ten years younger than your grandfather, at least."

And so all ended well, and Cynthia keeps her valentine still, It came very late, she says, but when it came it was very pretty; and as her husband would rather be cut into small pieces than tell her the truth about it now, she will never know that it was sent to Letty.

An Engineer's Epitaph.

A correspondent sends us *a propos* of our notice of Mr. Reynold's "Engine-driving Life," the following lines, forming part of an inscription on a tombstone in Bromsgrove churchyard, to the memory of Thomas Scaife, a driver, who was killed by the explosion of the engine:—

"My engine now is cold and still,
No water does my boiler fill;
My coke affords its flame no more,
My days of usefulness are o'er.
My wheels deny their noted speed,
No more my guiding hands they need;
My whistle, too, has lost its tone,
Its shrill and thrilling sounds are gone.
My valves are now thrown open wide,
My flanges all refuse to guide.
My clacks, also, though once so strong,
Refuse to aid the busy throng.
No more I feel each urging breath,
My steam is all condensed in death,
Life's railways o'er, each station's past,
In death I'm stopped and rest at last."

This inscription is also to be found at Wickham, near Gateshead, where it commemorates a driver who met his death during the execution of his duty. It is stated in both cases that the lines were composed by "an unknown friend"—*London Engineer.*

A Hog in the Car.

'Twas on a railroad car. There was a tired-looking lady with a bright-looking child, and the usual complement of passengers, among whom, of course, was the man who snored and kept the remainder of the passengers in misery. The bright little child had asked the tired-looking mother 794 questions, and was just settling down to silence, to the great delight of the mother, when the man who snored, turned on steam and gave a prolonged "Snee—e—Haw—w!"

"Ma!" shouted the bright little child.

"What is it, dear?" queried the tired but fond parent.

"There's a hog in this car," continued the innocent. "I hear him grunt."

And then a roar went up from the passengers who didn't snore, and the passenger who did snore woke up and rubbed his eyes, and when informed of the status of affairs left the car in the greatest indignation, muttering that "children should be seen and not heard."

The passengers who didn't snore made up a purse for the infant that had vanquished the man who did snore.—*Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City.*

Griggins's Dream.

Griggins has turned dreamer, and was in to-day to tell his latest vision. He says he dreamed that he died and went to Heaven, which of course was a strange dream, as we mentioned to Griggins; but then dreams always go by contraries, and it is quite possible that the rule holds good in Griggin's case.

"I dreamed," he said, "that I knocked at the door, and presently it opened, and St. Peter looked out. Everything seemed to be satisfactory until he asked me how I had occupied my time. I was a sort of collector."

"Collector of what?" said he.

"Of many things," I told him; and as he seemed to be waiting for me to explain, said I: "At one time I was interested in postage stamps."

"Said he in a severe tone: 'You collected several thousand stamps, stamps that were worthless, and did it for pleasure; and it took a good deal of your time, I suppose?'

"I told him it took all my spare time for five years. You should have seen the look he gave me. He made a motion as if he would shut the door in my face.

"'The next thing I collected,' said I, 'was business cards. I suppose I've got the biggest collection of any person in Boston.'

"Not a word, but only that curious pantomine.

"'Then I also collected half a million calendars—'

"'Half a million what? Are they very expensive?' he asked.

"'Oh, no,' said I; 'they give them away. As I said I have half a million of them.'

"'How far do they run back?' he asked.

"'Oh!' said I, 'I see what you are thinking. They are all the same year!'

"'All the same year!' he yelled.

"'Yes,' said I, kind of frightened like.

"'And half a million of them!'

"'Yes,' said I again, but fainter even than before.

"Then he looked at me as though he'd go through me. Said he, 'Young man, we don't want any postage stamp idiots, or coin lunatics, or button fools, or card or calendar fiends up here. Go to—'

"He slammed the door with such a ring that I didn't catch the name of the place."—*Boston Transcript.*

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Head ache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist and get a Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

General Business.

Dressmaking.

MISS H. CLARK, begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she is prepared to attend to any orders in the above line with which she may be favored.

Room up-stairs, Mr. Thomas Kingston's, Water Street Chatham.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

DE MARK THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a premature grave.

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☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing.

Choice Brands of LIQUORS, always kept on hand,

Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate and all sold at moderate prices.

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Wines, Brandies, Whiskies,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Smyth St., St. John, N. B.

HARNES S!

Having commenced business in my NEW FACTORY, I am prepared to manufacture harness of all descriptions from the

Light Driving to the Heaviest Team Harness.

And as I work the best stock that can be obtained in the market. I warrant satisfaction.

COLLARS A SPECIALTY, which we warrant. A few of those

CELEBRATED VICTOR HUGO COLLARS,

always in Stock,

Carriage Trimming Neatly Executed

and carefully shipped.
Work from abroad punctually executed.

ALFRED H. PALLEN,
Opposite Ullock's Stables.
Chatham, N. B.

PEOPLE'S HOUSE.

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED,

100 LADIES' LONG JACKETS,

they are nicely cut and beautifully trimmed.

275 MEN'S REEFING JACKETS & OVERCOATS.

The best value ever shown in Miramichi.

1,500 TWEED & WORSTED COATS, PANTS & VESTS,

In men's, Youth's and Boy's. This lot comprises the best assortment of clothing ever seen in Miramichi, and every person can get suited at prices to please themselves.

50 DOZ. MEN'S DRAWERS AND LINDERS.

bought before they went up in price and will be sold low.

75 DOZ. WHITE, OXFORD, & F'CY. FLANNEL SHIRTS.

As low as 40 Cents, and all will be sold cheap to clear them out.

30 pcs White, Scarlet Grey and Fancy, FLANNELS, splendid value,

30 pcs. Black and colored Lustres, Cashmeres, French Merinoes, etc.,

Must and will be sold low.

75 PIECES GREY & WHITE COTTONS,

As cheap as ever.

90 PIECES PRINTED COTTON.
Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

500 Bundles Park's St. John WARPS, at lowest price.

OTHER, FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY,

My stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is large and will be found well assorted.
My Motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits."
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, a fine stock.
A Good assortment Choice Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hardware, Jewellry, Parafine Lamps, Oils, etc.

CHEAP CASH STORE.
JAMES BROWN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, '80.

CARTER'S SARSAPARILLA

The Great Blood Purifier.

A genuine fluid extract of Red or Jamaica Sarsaparilla, combined with Iodide of Potassium, for the cure of all diseases arising from impurity of the blood.

Nearly all the diseases that trouble the human race are influenced by the state of the blood. It is indispensable that this fountain of life be in a pure and healthy condition.

As a purifier of the blood, a Renovator of the system, and preserver of the power of life, Carter's Sarsaparilla has no equal.

For Sale at the drug stores.

KERRY, WATSON & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MONTREAL.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

SEASONABLE ANNOUNCEMENT!

J. B. SNOWBALL,

Has received per recent steamers via Halifax,

300 pieces Scotch Scoured Winceys, from 9c. upwards,
260 pieces Dark Prints, very cheap,
Scarlet, White and Grey Flannels,
10 pieces all Wool and Union Kerseys,
500 pieces Grey Cottons, all grades,
Horrockses White Shirting Cottons, the best goods in the market yet.

36 in Heavy White Twilled Night Shirt Cotton, Black and Colored Velveteens,

Table Covers, in Worsted, Union & Cloth,

8x4 Crimson & White Tabling, Stripped Hessians, Towels, Towellings, White and Brown Turkish Bath Towels.

Beaver Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Diagonal Worsted Coatings,

ULSTER TWEEDS AND CLOTHS,
BLACK BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK DOESKINS,

Ladies plain and Ribbed Wool Hosiery,
Men's and Boy's do.,
Boy's Heavy Grey Ribbed Knickerbocker Hose,
Children's Scarlet Flannel Embr'd. Drawers,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Men's Cashmere Mufflers, Men's Heavy Wool Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Clouds, Promenade scarfs, etc., Children's Wool Mitts and Infantees, Gent's Silk Mufflers and Bandannas, Gent's Silk Neck Scarfs, (novelties) Gent's Braces, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's and Ladies Black and Colored Kid Gloves, Gent's Ladies and Children's Cloth Gloves.

Railway Rugs and India Rubber Carriage Robes, India Rubber Coats.

Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Cloth Jackets,
4 and 5 ply Scotch Yarns, best quality,
Andalusian, Shetland, and Berlin Wool Yarns,
Berlin Wool Slippers, Tapestry, Needles,
Safety Pins, Shawl Pins,
Braids, etc., etc., Swansdown Trimming,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions.
Imitation Vallenciennes Edgings,
Real and Imitation Maltese Laces,
Infant's Quilted Bibs
Ladies' Linen and Lace Collars, newest shapes,
Linen, Pearl, Silk and Ivory Buttons,
Black and Colored Silk Fringes,
Jet Trimmings,
Black and Colored Satins,
Black Silks,
Black Silk Velvets

A CHOICE STOCK OF

Flowers, Feathers and Birds,

Brussels Nets and Spotted Nets,
5-8 and 3-4 Linnen Handkerchiefs,
Marble Mahogany, Walnut and Oak Table Oil Cloths etc.

Chatham, Nov. 20, '80.

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Scrap Pictures in Flowers, Ferns, Crosses, etc., for decorating.
Photograph Frames in great and rich variety.
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Wood Brackets.
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Paper Racks.
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Toilet Sets.
Match Pots.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Including the Picture Books and Stories follows:—
Bible Stories,
Pleasant Stories and Pictures.
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Pictures and Stories for our Darlings.
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—besides a full line of cheaper books in paper and linen.

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Blocks of many kinds.
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Drums in all sizes.
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" Steamboats.
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Pewter Trumpets.
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Thimble Bell Rattles.
Ring Bone Rattles.
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Wood Whistles.
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Tin Flutes.
Bombs.
Wood Rattles.
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Boxes of Water Colors, } from 5 cents to $2.00
Tea Sets in great variety.
China Dolls.
Unbreakable Dolls.
Baby "
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Wax "
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Paper Dolls from 3c. upwards.
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Masks, or False Faces.
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Children's Mugs, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, etc.
Assorted Toys in large variety.

We have also in stock the usual supply of General Stationery, School Books, etc., including Foolscap, Letter, Note and Flat Papers, of different Sizes, Map and Drawing, Tissue, Manilla and other Papers. Also, Tracing Linen, Perforated Cardboard, Bristol Board, Envelopes of different sizes, Ink, Pens, Gold and Plated Pencil and Pen Holders, Inkstands, Tags, Labels, Sealing and Express Wax, Lead and Ink Pencils, Erasers, Wallets and a great variety of other articles in Stationery and Fancy Goods lines,

JUST RECEIVED:—

A new invoice of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE,
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Hay For Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale forty tons Upland Hay.

Terms—Cash, or approved joint notes, payable in seven months.

For Particulars, apply to John U. Loggie, opposite Chatham. W. A. LOGGIE.

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NOTICE.

The subscriber will open up in a few days a very excellent line of English Scotch and Canadian Tweeds suitable for spring and summer wear. Also a beautiful and choice lot of English Coating, personally selected in Montreal.

W. S. MORRIS.

N. B.—These goods will admit of my making suits 10 per cent less than heretofore.

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JOHN M'CURDY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

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DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla FOR THE BLOOD.

CURES SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHŒA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM A DEPRAVED AND IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND THE DOUBLE IODIDES.

Space forbids the giving more testimony in this place, in favor of this great medicine. Is not one certificate, however, from an eminent and well-known Physician like Dr. Bessey, of Montreal, sufficient to establish its superiority over the numerous mixtures called Blood Purifiers offered by Druggists and others?

T. C. STRATTON, Esq.

Montreal, Feb. 1st, 1877.

I cannot but regard the formula from which Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is prepared, as one of the best possible combinations to constitute an effectual remedy, for the cure of *Blood Impurities.* So far as my experience leads me with this remedy, I can testify to its great value in the treatment of all Strumous and Cachectic affections, as Glandular Enlargements, and a wide range of skin affections; as a reliable preparation for general use as a *blood purifier*, I know of none equal to it, combining as it does, all the imputed virtues of Sarsaparilla, and several other valuable remedies, with the extraordinary alterative properties of the "*Double Iodides*," and of none that can be more highly recommended as safe, certain and reliable, and I have every confidence that such a remedy for general use, taking the place of the many worthless nostrums of the day, will be a great boon to suffering humanity, and its use will be attended with the most satisfactory results. It should be invaluable to persons beyond the reach of medical advice, and will, no doubt, become popular with Medical men throughout the country.

Respectfully yours,
W. E. BESSEY, M.D
Beaver Hall Square.

NOTE.—Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla is put up in large bottles, with the name blown in the Glass, and retails at $1.00 per bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sold by Druggists generally, and most Country Stores. Be sure, and ask for Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla and take no other. If not readily obtained in your locality, address the General Agent.

Perry Davis & Son & Lawrence,
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HEARTBURN —OR— SOUR RISING,

Oppression after eating, and every form of DYSPEPSIA are soon relieved by

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

The restore the action of the Liver and Stomach, and cure COSTIVENESS and its results

For Sale by
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JOHN KAIN, - - - Nelson.

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For Internal and External Use.

CURES—Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potash and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. S. BENSON, has removed to the building on corner of Duke and St. John Streets opposite Canada House.

Chatham, Sept., 1879.

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SEAL OF CANADA. Genuine cut plug Smoking.
PRINCE IMPERIAL. Fine long Cut.
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MYRTLE NAVY,
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BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR,
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Chatham, N. B.

WM. A. PARK,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE:—OVER THE STORE OF W. PARK, Esq
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NEWCASTLE, N. B.

R. B. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Office up stairs, Noonan's Building,
Water Street, Chatham.

THEOPS. S. DESBRISAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.
BATHURST, N. B.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forbidden to land on Bay du Vin Island, as has been the practice with one in the past, who have committed trespasses thereon by cutting trees and doing other damage. All such persons will hereafter be dealt with according to law.

J. & T. WILLISTON.

E. P. Williston,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

Administrators' Notice.

All persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late Michael Searle, merchant, Chatham, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested to the subscribers, within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said estate, will please call and pay the same to the said subscribers at their store, in Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this fourteenth day December, 1880.

MRS. PRUDENCE B. SEARLE, } Administrators.
JAMES P. SEARLE, }

Manufrs., Builders, etc.

NEILSON'S Engine & Machine Works.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to make and execute all kinds of the undermentioned work, viz:

MARINE AND STATIONARY
ENGINES,

with or without boiler, or fittings, from 5 to 100 horse power, for Mills, Mines or Steamboats.

SAW MILL WORK

CRANK SHAFTS for WATER MILLS, GANG SHAFTS, GATE and LOG GATES, with power Down-holders, Saw Spindles of all kinds, of Cast Steel or Iron.

MILL SHAFTING of all sizes and lengths, from one inch to eight inch diameter.

GEARS AND PULLEYS of all sizes.

IRON TURNING AND BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and general repairing of Machinery of all kinds.

ACCIDENTAL BREAK-DOWNS of Machiner correctly and punctually attended to.

BRASS CASTINGS.
of the best quality at lowest prices.

I beg to call the attention of Millmen and Lumbermen to my new Machines, viz, my

COMPOUND EDGER AND SINGLE EDGER, AND MY RE-SAWING MACHINES

are got up expressly for the lumber business.

My Edgers have now been running in St John and Miramichi for twelve months and have given every satisfaction desired and I feel pleased to be able to refer to any of the Mill owners who have them, including:—Messrs. Randolph and Baker Long & Barnhill, Clark Bros.—Firms of such standings as are well able to advise intending purchasers as to what is best for their interests and in regard to the practical superiority of my machine over all others. My

COMPOUND OR DOUBLE MACHINE

will edge 10,000 feet per hour, if required. My SINGLE EDGER, which I am getting up expressly for Steam Mills of limited power, with a view to do the most work with the fewest hands, will be about half the weight of the Compound, and about half the price, will have only two saws and will run 40,000 feet per day of 10 hours. My RE-SAWING MACHINE is got up expressly for recutting deals and scantling, from four inches down to ¼ in. thick or deals into boards any thickness.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished.

N. B. An experience of 40 years in all the branches in the above lines enables me to guarantee all work that may be entrusted to my care.

JAMES NEILSON.
Chatham, Miramichi.

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PLANS, DESIGNS
AND
SPECIFICATIONS

For any description of Building required.

☞ PRICES REASONABLE! ☜

GEORGE CASSADY,
Architect

Chatham, N. B 4th April, 187

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For Inside or Outside. First Quality Pine or Cedar Shingles, and to

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Scroll Sawing to any Pattern TURNING, &c.

Having a Moulding Machine I am prepared to supply mouldings of different patterns, and to do Joiner work generally, at reasonable rates, guaranteeing satisfaction.

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PUBLIC WHARF, - - - CHATHAM
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Liberal Prices will be given for Pine and Cedar wood suitable for making Sawn Shingles P. L.
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Good reference if required.

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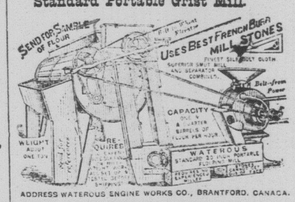

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GRINDSTONES, Spindle Stones and Building Stone supplied in any quantity desired at short notice.

The Grindstones from the above works were awarded one of the two Medals for that class of Manufactures at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

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THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO'Y
Are now prepared to furnish their
Best Quality Selected Lime

By the Car Load at all STATIONS on the ALBERT and INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS.

This Lime differs from all other Brands in the market—having peculiar cement qualities, which hardens it like stone, and makes it imprevious to the action of water. It requires no cement to improve it, and is the CHEAPEST in the market for all purposes.

For Agricultural purposes it can be furnished by the car load in bulk, CHEAP, and is the best as well as the cheapest fertilizer known.

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